PUBLISHED MONTHLY.—PRICE 8 ANNAS.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks. Places of Interest Inland and along the Coast. Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,208—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 19, 1898.

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DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M. 1898.
B.M. EGYPT	8000	R. F. Briscoe	22nd Jan.
† SHANNON	4189	F. Cole	29th „
B.M. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	5th Feb.
† BALLAARAT	4890	W. J. Nantes	12th „
* CARTHAGE	5287	J. R. Lendon	19th „
B.M. PENINSULAR	5287	W. A. Wheler	26th „
* SHANNON	4189	F. Cole	5th Mar.
B.M. EGYPT	8000	R. F. Briscoe	12th „
* CARTHAGE	5287	J. R. Lendon	19th „
B.M. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews.	26th „
* SHANNON	4189	F. Cole	2nd April.
B.M.L. ORIENTAL	5284	W. H. Moule	9th „
* CARTHAGE	5287	J. R. Lendon	16th „
B.M.L. PENINSULAR	5287	W. A. Wheler	23rd „
* SHANNON	4189	F. Cole	30th „
B.M.L. EGYPT	8000	R. F. Briscoe	7th May.
* CARTHAGE	5287	J. R. Lendon	14th „
B.M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews.	21st „
* SHANNON	4189	F. Cole	28th „

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The Steamers marked B. M. proceed to BRINDISI and MARSEILLES only, Passengers for London proceeding on by rail.

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Bombay, 11t December, 1897.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
IMPERATRIX	T. Rassevich	4,213	1st Feb., 1898.
IMPERATOR	J. Nicolich	4,110	1st March 1898.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE, or VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI, on the 4th of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
POSEIDON	R. Mayer	3,878	12th Feb., '98
AMPHITRITE	G. Costanza	3,820	13th Mar. 1898

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE or VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150

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RETURN TICKETS

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

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AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
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THE Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Llyod's and the Return by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares. This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengors on 3 months privilege leave.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, KOBE.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
MARIA VALERIE	R. Mitis.	4,235	21st Jan., 1898.

Connecting at COLOMBO with the S. S. AGLAIA to MADRAS and CALCUTTA on the Outward and Homeward voyage.

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BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA, Calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE.

Vessels.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
S.S. R. RUBATTINO	M. Saporiti	4,580	3rd Feb., 1898.

Rates to Naples, Genoa, Brindisi, or Venice :—

1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Rs. 550	Rs. 325.	Rs. 150.

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Passengers have the option of going *via* Venice and Returning via Genoa or vice versa, and can Break their Journey at any Port, resuming it by subsequent Steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.

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COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.
FOUR WEEKLY DEPARTURE
TO MARSEILLES DIRECT
VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on Friday.
SALAZIE	4,255	Paul	21st Jan., 1898.
LAOS	6,000	Flandin	18th Feb., 1898.
SYDNEY	4,232	Aubert	Tuesday. 15th March 1898

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on or about the
MELBOURNE	4,080	Ducdateau	10th Feb. 1898.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

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S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 21st Jan., 1898, at 2 p.m., or on arrival of English mail, if later arriving.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 25th Jan., 1898, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KILWA" 1,552 tons, on the 20th Jan., 1898 at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Jask, Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, Busreh in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASSA, AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "CANARA," 1,903 tons, on or about 29th Jan., 1898.

FOR COAST AND BURMAH.

S. S. "CHUPRA" 1,977 tons, on or about 20th Jan., 1898.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "HENZADA," 2,078 tons, on or about 20th Jan., 1898.

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASSA, & ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "BOOLDANA," 2,823 tons, on or about 21st Jan., 1898, calling at Seychelles, Mombassa, and Zanzibar.

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PROF. H. WINTER,
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Professor WINTER is willing to supply Plague Hospital—for trial—Free of Charge.

Professor WINTER'S fame will be remembered by many as he was in Bombay 11 years ago. Professor Winter also warrants to Cure.

Hard and Soft Corns, Bunions, Chilblains, Ingrowing Nails and Warts.

Guarantees to take them out without pain or drawing blood and further guarantees to perform a perfect cure.

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FOR INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL USE.
IT CURES

Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Toothache, Headache, Earache, Catarrh, Sore Throat, Croup, Diptheria Pain in Side, Lame Back, Contracted Cords, Stiff Joints, Dyspepsia, Inflamation of Kidneys, Fever and Ague, Cholera Morbus, Diarhœa, Congestive Chills, Sprains, Bruises, Burns, Scalds, Cuts, Wounds, Old Sores, Fever Sores, Ulcers, Caked Breasts, Sore Nipples, All Aches, and Pains,

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The Professor speaks English, German, French, Spanish and Portuguese.

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DISINFECTANTS!
DISINFECTANTS!

TRADE MARK.

Extract from the *Times of India* of the 6th January, 1898, on Dr. Hankin's Plague Report.

"The ideal Drug from the point of view of simplicity is one of the COAL TAR Series, which to be a good Deodorant and Disinfectant only requires the addition of Water and the touch of the mixing stick. Several of the cheaper ones, that, like the more expensive ones, form a milky fluid, an emulsion with water, have been tried by Officers of large experience of the plague, who speak of them highly for their Deodorising power and the simplicity of their arrangement."

TREACHER'S CREASOTINE

is an excellent example of the kind of Disinfectant alluded to in the above article. A product of Coal Tar, it mixes easily with water, and requires no other preparation, to be immediately ready for use. For the Disinfection of dwellings, &c., for removing offensive smells, neutralizing and destroying contagion, this preparation is especially valuable.

Extract from an article in the *Times of India* on Dr. Hankin's Plague Report, 6th January, 1898 :—

"Corrosive Sublimate is one of the most Patent Germicides, but its value is discounted by every drug added to secure its solubility."

NAPTHO-SUBLIMATE
WITH COPPER DISINFECTANT

entirely meets this objection, being a POWDER in which is contained NAPTHALINE, PERCHLORIDE of MERCURY, and SULPHATE of COPPER in proper proportions. This Powder is recommended as a powerful and reliable agent for the destruction of Micrococie and Bacilli action. Its volatile principle, Napthol, thoroughly disinfects and aromatises the atmosphere, driving off insect pests, and its Perchloride and Copper principles, on coming into contact with a damp surface, immediately combines with the liquid, thoroughly sterilises it and at once prevents the production of Bacilli, or destroys existing sources of infection, hence its utility in every conceivable case.

Extract from *Times of India*, January 6th, 1898.

"The Commercial Carbolic Acid does not take to water so readily as that which is more chemically pure, beads of Acid float about undissolved at the top of the pail, showing no reality of solution."

The object in mixing Carbolic Acid with water is to obtain a distribution of its disinfecting powers over given areas, but this can be brought about equally well by combining the Acid with a suitable base in the form of powder.

TREACHER'S
15 per cent. CARBOLIC POWDER 15 per cent.

Mixed in proportion of fifteen per cent. of Carbolic Acid, gives all the advantages which can be obtained from using the same Acid in conjunction with water, and from the facility with which it can be used and carried about is in many respects superior.

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PRICES—

	Cash. Rs.	Cash. a.	Credit. Rs.	Credit. a.
CREASOTINE, 8 oz. Bottle	0	6	0	7
„ 32 oz. „	1	0	1	2
„ 1 Gal. Tin	3	0	3	6
„ 5 Gal. Drums	14	0	15	12
NAPTHO-SUBLIMATE, Box of 7 lbs.	1	4	1	7
„ „ „ 14 lbs.	2	4	2	8
„ „ „ 28 lbs.	4	0	4	8
„ „ „ 1 cwt.	12	8	14	0
TREACHER'S CARBOLIC ACID, per Gal.	3	8	4	0
„ „ „ 5 Gal. Drums	15	0	17	0
TREACHER'S 15 per cent. CARBOLIC POWDER, per Cwt.	10	8	11	12
„ „ „ per ton	190	0	212	0
„ „ „ in Tins of 2 lbs.	0	8	0	9
„ „ „ „ 28 lbs.	3	0	3	6

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	Premiums throughout Life.	Premiums limited to 25 years.	Premiums limited to 20 years.	Premiums limited to 15 years.	25 years or at Death if previous.	20 years or at Death if previous.	15 years or at Death if previous.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
20	21 10	27 2	30 7	36 6	37 11	47 6	64 5
25	24 2	29 7	33 0	39 4	38 7	48 0	64 13
30	27 4	32 5	36 0	42 13	39 11	49 0	65 10
35	31 5	35 14	39 12	47 1	41 10	50 8	66 13
40	36 11	40 8	44 9	53 5	44 16	52 11	68 11
45	43 14	46 12	50 13	58 12	49 6	56 13	71 11

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SCENTED ORANGE PEKOE	Nett per lb.	1	0
ORANGE PEKOE No. I	„	0	15
Do. No. II	„	0	14
Do. No. III	„	0	12
PEOPLE'S MIXTURE	„	0	12
PEKOE DUST	„	0	10
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THE VERY BEST DISINFECTANTS.

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Carbolic Powder 15 per cent. Rs. 10 per cwt.

FLETCHER'S Phenol in 1, 2 and 5 Gallon Drums at Rs. 3-12, Rs. 3-8 and Rs. 3-4 respectively per Gallon.

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TO-NIGHT.
TO-NIGHT.
Start of the great
BOMBAY LAUGHING SEASON!
BOMBAY LAUGHING SEASON!!
In the First Appearance here of
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20 { Popular and Pleasing SUBJECTS. } 20
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PATRONS:
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The above Club will produce
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At the NOVELTY THEATRE, at 9 P.M.,
THURSDAY, 20TH JANUARY. TO-MORROW,

	Rs.		
Orchestra Stalls and Dress Circle	3	0	0
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Booking Office, SOUNDY and Co., Ld.

NOTE.—Members Tickets can be had on application to the HON. SECRETARY, Victoria Terminus.

BYCULLA CLUB.

THE HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Byculla Club, will be held at the Club House, on SATURDAY, the 19th February, at 9-30 P.M.

W. WEBB,
Hony. Secretary.

14th January, 1898.

NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC are informed that ARTILLERY PRACTICE will take place from the B. L. and R. M. L. Guns at the MAHALAXMI FORT, at 10 A.M., on WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, January 19th and 21st, 1898.

H. G. GELL,
Acting Commissioner of Police.

Head Police Office, Bombay, 15th January, 1898.

FOR SALE IN RANGOON.

A SPLENDID FREEHOLD BUILDING SITE, 408 by 115 feet, situated in the business centre, corner of Merchant Street and facing Fytch Square, suitable for Hotel, Bank or Business Premises, in close proximity to the Wharves and Railway Station, Post and Telegraph Offices.

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National Progress during the Queen's Reign; by Michael T. Mulhall	0	12
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WE have the pleasure to announce that we are APPOINTED SOLE AGENTS for INDIA for Messrs. R. H. HALL & Co., the famous Whisky distillers and blenders of Edinburgh and Leith, and can supply their Ye. O. H. M. Whiskies at the following rates:—

	per case of 1 doz. bts.
Ye. O. H. M. Whisky Crown	at Rs. 33-12-0

"During the recent visit of the German Emperor to Leith a supply of "Ye. O. H. M." Whisky was placed on board the Yacht HOHENZOLLERN by Messrs. R. H. Hall and Co. of Leith and London."—"The Wine Trade Review, 15 October, 1895.

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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With Anecdotes, and Recollections of Chopin, Berlioz, Erard, George Sand, M. de Lesseps, Rossini, Henselt, Sir Charles Halle, Rubenstein, Joachim, Sarasate, &c.
"Acknowledgment must be rendered to the author's genial style, her obvious sincerity coupled with knowledge, and her excellent advice to young and inexperienced musicians."—*Athenaeum.*

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SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8
No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

PRIZES! PRIZES! JUST ARRIVED.—We have now in Stock a large selection of Cabinet goods, suitable for prizes, &c., of every description. Cigar and Cigarette Cabinets, Monsoon Cigar Cases, Tantalus Frames for Scents or Spirits, cases of Games, &c., &c.—MARCKS & Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

CORN AND WART DESTROYER.—A safe, rapid and painless solvent for Corns and Warts. This is a chemical combination of Xyloidine and Salicylic Acid with extract of Indian Hemp. In Bottles, As. 12 each. Prepared only by THOMSON TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

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GRAND VALUE.—For Ordinary Day Wear. Good White Shirts, to Special order, fit and style guaranteed. Price six for Rs. 20 only.—ASQUITH & LORD, Bombay.

FRIEND—AWAKE! ARISE! PLAGUE is spreading fast. Do you know that THOMAS'S ANTI-PLAGUE ELIXIR saved many last year? Both as a PREVENTIVE and a CURE. It gives Marvellous results.—ROY and Co., opposite B. X. FURTADO'S, Kalbadevi Road.

WANTED, from 1st March next, one or two COOL ROOMS with Bathroom in the Fort, or a small BUNGALOW. Apply stating terms, &c., to "N.B.," care of this Paper.

WANTED, SITUATION, by a first-class Mechanical Engineer. 20 years' experience, best Testimonials. Excellent experience in Ammonia Ice Machines. Apply to "ENGINEER," care of this Paper.

HIGH CLASS PORTRAITURE IN PLATINOTYPE-Process Executed in Raja Deen Dayal and Son's Art Photographic Salon (Whiteway Laidlaw Building, Bombay) Photographers by Royal Warrant to Her Imperial Majesty the Queen-Empress of India. A visit earnestly solicited. Hydraulic Lift available for Visitors.

TOMSON'S ANTI-MALARIAL MIXTURE is strongly recommended as a Preventive and Curative of the Plague and Influenza fevers now prevalent in India, per bottle Re. 1-4.—TOMSON and Co., Kalbadevie Road, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—BEESTON-HUMBER BICYCLE, in good condition, little used. Price Rs. 300. Apply "No. 221," care of this Paper.

FOR SALE.—English VICTORIA and pair of BAY ARAB HORSES. Apply Surg-Lieut-Colonel CLARKSON, 21, Queen's Gardens, Poona.

MILL MACHINERY FOR SALE, (by Dobson Barlow and Samuel Brooks, makers belonging to Framji Petit Mills, Cards, Drawing, Slabbing, Intermediate, Roving Mules and Ring Frames complete or in parts at Moderate rate. Apply to Messrs. HASSANALLY MOOLLA HAKIMJI and ABDOOLALLY K and Co.

TO LET, from 10th May to 10th September, a FURNISHED BUNGALOW, in Doongersy Road, Malabar Hill. Monthly Rent Rs. 200. Apply to G. FROST, Credit Lyonnais.

MATHERAN—TO LET "JOSEPH Hall," a newly built Bungalow, occupying the highest and coolest position, commanding extensive and beautiful view. Apply to GRANVILLE HOTEL, Matheran.

CLIFTON, BRISTOL.—A FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET, at Clifton, from the end of April, for six or twelve months, 3½ guineas a week. Full particulars and photo at Messrs. THOMAS COOK and SON'S OFFICE, Bombay.

MESSRS. OLIVER & CO.—The original and only firm that SUPPLIES thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class DOMESTIC SERVANTS, patronized by the Officers of the service as well as the Leading Clubs and Hotels, care of STEFFENAUER and Co., No. 5, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. Fee, Rs. 2, each servant.

JUST received 14-day regulator Clocks superior make, strikes hours and half hours on a Gong fancy. Warranted for 5 years, Rs. 50.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

£1,834,450 New Assurances were issued by the STANDARD in 1896, one of the Largest Records yet made by the Company. Apply Secretary, Standard Life Office, Bombay and Calcutta.

THE POONA HOTEL—QUIET, COMFORTABLE, ROOMY. This First class well-established Hotel stands in the best position in Poona. Close to Gymkhana, Post, Telegraph Offices, Council Hall, five minutes walk From Railway Station. Each family has a separate, Sitting Room. Rooms are bright, airy and commodious. It is upperstoried, with convenient drawing-room and large cool, pleasant verandah.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

RICKSECKER'S PERFUMES.—Ricksecker's Perfumes sold at the Cheapest Rates at CLERK and Co., General Merchants, Opposite St. Xavier's College.

SEEGER'S HAIR DYE—Instantaneous and Harmless. One preparation only. Three Shades, Black, Brown, Blond. Re. 1-12 per bottle. To be obtained from the Bombay Agents, THOMSON & TAYLOR, Esplanade Road.

DEATHS FROM CHOLERA:—Municipality of Bombay, Superintendent, Water Works, Chinchpokli, 29th Oct. 97. Memo. No. 1738—55 a of 1897-98:—Many of my workmen residing in the Municipal Chawl at Chinchpokli were attacked by Cholera and they have been SAVED by Batliwalla and Co.'s "CHOLERAL." There was not a single case of failure. I wish it should have still more wider circulation. . . . . . As for Batliwalla's Ague Mixture or Pills no more Testimonials are required, when they are used with success for the Staff of the Bombay Municipality "Bombay Gazette," "Times of India," "Advocate of India" &c., &c. Sold by Chemists and Druggists at Re. 1 per Bottle, or sent by Dr. Batliwalla, Worli, Dadar, Bombay. Discount to the Trade.

FORMS of POWER OF ATTORNEY, Neatly printed. Price 4 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOWFLAKE OIL, 150°, sold by STANDARD OIL Co. of New York, at their Godowns at Mazagaon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ltd., Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ltd., and Messrs. Currimbhai Hirji at Rs. 5-1-0 per case in Bombay, and by Mr. J. C. hut at Rs. 5-5-0 per case at Bandra.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 3 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, and at all Booksellers and Railway Terminus.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency Business, 1, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly Edition.—Issued on Thursday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12: Rs. 12 yearly, Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3 to Subscribers in Bombay to the Mofussil, postage extra.

ART POTTERY.—Doulton, Wedgwood, Haviland, Burmantofts, etc. A very choice collection of Vases, Pedestals and Flower Pots.—JOHN ROBERTS and Co., Ld., Bombay.

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OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the Pall Mall Budget size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage. English Subscription, Rs 12 per year, including Postage.

HAND-BOOK
OF
GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,
BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on Questions regarding Giras, wants, and other Guaranteed Rights with an Introductory Account of the Settlements in Kathiawar, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.
PRICE .... Rs. 6
Packing and Postage extra.
To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, Bombay.

NOTICES.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED on SATURDAY, the 22nd January, 1898, being a Public Holiday under the "Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881."

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
SOLAR ECLIPSE.
SPECIAL TRAINS TO JEUR.

WITH REFERENCE to the Notice dated the 27th December last, the following arrangements will be made to convey Passengers who may desire to witness the SOLAR ECLIPSE on the 22nd January at Jeur Station.

2. A Special Train composed of First and Second class carriages as available will leave Victoria Terminus on the 21st instant at 22-45, arrive Poona 6-0, leave at 6-30, arrive Dhond 8-45, leave 9-30, arrive Jeur 11-15.

3. On the return journey the Train will leave Jeur at 20-30, arriving Bombay at 7-0 next morning.

4. Only First class Passengers and their servants will be conveyed by these Trains and First class fares will be charged irrespective of the class of carriage in which the Passengers travel.

5. Servants will be conveyed in Third class carriages at Third class Mail fares.

6. Intending Passengers who have not already registered their names for the Special Train must do so with the Station Master, Victoria Terminus.

7. On the outward journey Chota Hazree may be obtained at Poona and Breakfast may be obtained at Dhond provided notice is given to the Station Master, Victoria or Poona, by the 19th January. The usual Tariff charges will be made in these cases.

8. Arrangements will also be made for Luncheon between (1 and 2 P.M.) and Dinner (7 P.M.) at Jeur at the rates of Rs. 3 for Luncheon and Rs. 6 for Dinner exclusive of Wines.

9. Tickets for the Special Train and for Luncheon and Dinner must be purchased at Victoria Terminus or Poona on the 20th instant, after which no Tickets will be issued. All Passengers by the Special must purchase Luncheon and Dinner Tickets at the time of booking, otherwise meals will not be served at Jeur.

10. The Company cannot undertake to convey by Special or make any provision for meals at Jeur for those who do not register before the 20th January.

11. The Company cannot also undertake to give reserved accommodation, but the Station Master, Victoria Terminus, will help as far as possible, for parties of not less than four to travel together.

12. Berths will be allotted as applications are received.

13. Passengers desirous of joining the Train at Poona may do so on giving the Station Master, Poona, notice before the 20th.

14. If more Passengers offer at Bombay and Poona than can be accommodated in one Special, a second Special following the first, will be arranged.

15. Each Train will be in charge of a Medical Officer, appointed by the Plague Committee, Bombay, who will accompany the Train and be responsible for seeing that all plague regulations are properly complied with and for the inspection of Passengers on departure and arrival at the Terminus. All Passengers and their servants should arrive at the Terminus at least half an hour before the advertised time of departure, to avoid delay on account of Medical Examination.

A. MUIRHEAD,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 15th January, 1898.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
SOLAR ECLIPSE.
SPECIAL TRAINS FROM POONA.

IN CONTINUATION of the Notice dated the 15th instant, POONA PASSENGERS for JEUR will be conveyed by SPECIAL TRAIN from Poona; they will not be attached to any Special from Bombay.

DOWN.		UP.	
Poona	Dep. 5-50 a.m.	Jeur	Dep. 16-0 p.m.
Jeur	Arl. 9-45 a.m.	Poona	Arl. 20-0 p.m.

The Chairman, Poona City Plague Committee, advises that Plague Officers have been instructed NOT TO DETAIN PASSENGERS at Poona travelling by Specials.

A. MUIRHEAD,
General Traffic Manager.

BHAVNAGAR HARBOUR WORKS.

TENDERS will be received up to the 31st January, 1898, for the supply of three hundred tons of DESHAGAR BENGAL COALS to be delivered at the Port of Bhavnagar on or before the 20th February, 1898.
The Tenders should be addressed to the STATE ENGINEER, Bhavnagar, and should specify proposed date of delivery.

Bhavnagar, 15th January, 1898.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.
TENDERS FOR UNSERVICEABLE STORES.

TENDERS will be received up to noon, on 25th instant, for the SALE of UNSERVICEABLE STORES.
The highest or any Tender will not necessarily be accepted.
Particulars can be obtained from the undersigned.

R. A. CORKE,
Engineer's Storekeeper.

Store's Office, Elphinstone Bunder, Bombay, 11th Jan. 1898.

KHANDALLA CONVALESCENT HOME.

THE Committee of the European General Hospital Endowment Fund appeal to the Public for ASSISTANCE to complete the BUILDING of the CHILDREN'S WARD, at the Convalescent Home, Khandalla, for which purpose a sum of Rs. 10,000 (ten thousand) only is needed.
Subscriptions will be gratefully received and acknowledged by the Undersigned.

A. F. FERGUSON,
Hony. Secy., European General Hospital Endowment Fund.

Bombay Club, December, 1897.

THE BOMBAY-BURMAH TRADING CORPORATION, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Corporation will be held at the Offices of the Corporation, No. 4, Elphinstone Circle, on WEDNESDAY, the 19th January, 1898, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon for the following purposes:—
I. To receive and consider the report of the Directors, and the Audited Accounts for the year ending 31st May last.
II. To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
III. To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation.
IV. To elect Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
WALLACE & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Managers.

Bombay, 11th January, 1898.

IN ACCORDANCE with Section 108 of the Articles of Association, the BOOKS of the above Corporation are OPEN for the INSPECTION of the Shareholders, at the office of the Corporation.

WALLACE & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers & Managers.

PHOTOGRAPHIC

DRY PLATES,
FOR
SOLAR ECLIPSE
EDWARDS' ISOCHROMATIC
ANTI, HALO
SNAP SHOT
DRY PLATES,
In Quarter. Half and Whole Plates.

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ROLLED STEEL BEAMS
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About 600 Tons of Various Sections and Lengths in Stock.
Quotations given for Delivery at any Railway Station in India.
ALSO
Steel Angles, Steel Tees, Steel Plates, Galvd. Corrd. Iron Sheets, Cast Iron Pipes, etc.

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METAL MERCHANTS,
2, GREEN STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

BANKS.

THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL	£600,000
RESERVE FUND	£ 20,000

LONDON BANKERS.
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
GLYN MILLS, CURRIE AND COMPANY.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.
SCOTLAND.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND AND BRANCHES,
IRELAND.
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BRANCHES
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COLOMBO	The Bank of Madras.
RANGOON	Bank of Bengal
AGRA	Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld.
DELHI	Bank of Bengal.

BOMBAY BRANCH.
ACCOUNTS CURRENT opened and Interest allowed when the Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS
Received on Terms to be learnt on application.
HOME REMITTANCE DEPOSITS for family and other remittances to Europe in the Bank's own Bills and Interest at 3 per cent. allowed thereon pending remittance.
Circular Notes issued negotiable in all the principal Towns in Europe, Securities received in safe custody and Interest and Dividends realised thereon.
LOANS granted on Government Paper or other convertible Securities; and APPROVED Bills discounted.
GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.
INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

SYDNEY L. WYATT, Manager.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,114,625
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£562,500

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI.
The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Fixed Deposits for 12 months at 4½ per cent. per annum.
Rates for Deposits for shorter periods may be learned on application.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

J. K. MOIR,
Manager.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:—MADRAS.
BRANCHES: London, Bombay, Calcutta, Rangoon, Kurrachee, Rawal Pindi, Murree.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Rs. 40,00,000
RESERVES AND REST	Rs. 14,73,230

NOTE.—The RESERVE FUND will be INCREASED to Rs. 15,00,000 on payment of Balance of new Capital.

LOCAL BOARD:—
FAZULBHOY VISRAM Esq., C.I.E. | NOWROJEE JEHANGIR GAMADIA, Esq.
SASSOON J. DAVID.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED AS UNDER.
STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS, FOR HOME REMITTANCES, 4 per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS received at 5 per cent. per annum for 12 months.
SPECIAL RATES are given for short periods during the busy season only.
Monies are received into the BANK'S PRUDENTIAL OR PROVIDENT FUND bearing half-yearl compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.
CHEQUES, BILLS, HUNDIES, AND CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above Interest Deposit Accounts.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS received 2 per cent. per annum up to Rs. 10,000 in the event of the balance not falling below Rs. 500.
OPEN CREDITS AND LOANS are granted upon any marketable security. BILLS, PROMISSORY NOTES are discounted.
Investment orders executed on the London Stock Exchange under Code with London Bankers.
Apply for Rules to Head Office or Branches.

By Order of the Board,
C. BERESFORD,
Manager.

Bombay, 20th July, 1897

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE:—14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52:—Threadneedle Street, E.C.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.
CAPITAL ...Fcs. 100,000,000 (£4,000,000).
LONDON BANKERS:—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta, Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave and Tananarivo.
Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000. Rates to be learnt on application.
Special arrangements may be obtained on application.
Deposit Accounts are Opened for Fixed Periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the chief Commercial Towns of the World.
The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.
Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the Hotels, further Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.
Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks cashed for Customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.
Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper, Gold, Silver, and Produce.

H. JOLY,
Acting Manager.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£500,000
RESERVE FUND	£200,000

HEAD OFFICE:
87, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.
BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
The Bank receives Deposits fixed for 1 year at 4½ per cent interest, and for shorter periods, at rates to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.
DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

INSURANCES.

Guarantees Against Embezzlement.

INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

HEAD OFFICE: ALBERT BUILDING, BOMBAY.
Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intromissions and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.
For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

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SUN LIFE OFFICE.

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ANNUITIES IMMEDIATE AND DEFERRED ENDOWMENTS, INVESTMENT POLICIES, ACCIDENT ASSURANCES.
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Chief Agents.
65-67 Esplanade Road, Bombay.

BANKS.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yens	12,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	„	9,000,000
RESERVE FUND	„	6,360,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
Kobe, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, Shanghai, and Hongkong.
BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK; The UNION BANK of LONDON; THE PARR'S BANK LIMITED.
BOMBAY AGENCY:
LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT, and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.
CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUO,
Acting Agent.

Sirdar's Palace, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

CREDIT LYONNAIS.

ESTABLISHED 1863.
CAPITAL (fully paid) Fcs. 200,000,000 = £8,000,000
RESERVE FUND...Fcs. 40,000,000 = £1,600,000
BOMBAY BRANCH: ESPLANADE ROAD.
CENTRAL OFFICE: PARIS, HEAD OFFICE: LYONS.
BRANCHES in all the principal Towns of France and Algiers.
LONDON OFFICE: 40, Lombard Street, E.C.
WEST END BRANCH: 4, Cockspur Street, S.W.
BRANCH IN CALCUTTA.
FOREIGN BRANCHES.
Alexandria, St. Petersburg, Madrid, Brussels, Constantinople, Cairo, Moscow, Barcelona, Geneva, Smyrna, Port Said, Odessa, Jerusalem

THE CREDIT LYONNAIS, BOMBAY BRANCH, sells Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on all parts of the world, negotiates and collects Bills and Coupons on the English and Foreign Towns.
Issues Letters of Credit.
Exchanges Foreign money, executes investment orders in Securities on all Indian, English, or Foreign Stock Exchanges, and gives information when required on Securities dealt in on the Leading Stock Exchanges.
Receives Securities for safe custody and collects interests or dividends on same on conditions to be arranged.
Grants advances in current account, or for fixed periods on Rupee paper, approved stock, shares, bullion, and produce.
Opens deposit accounts, allowing interest on the daily balances.
Receives fixed deposits on terms to be ascertained on application.

C. TROST,
Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund	$ 7,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:
T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*
London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, Ld.
LONDON COMMITTEE:
E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq. (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
Wm. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq. (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited).
F. D. BARNES, Esq. (Managing Director, P. & O. S. N. Co.)
EWEN CAMERON. } Managers.
JOHN WALTER. }
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES
LONDON HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.
AMOY.
BANGKOK.
BATAVIA.
BOMBAY.
CALCUTTA.
COLOMBO.
FOOCHOW.
HAMBURG.
HANKOW.
HIOGO.
ILOILO.
LYONS.
MANILA.
NAGASAKI.
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RANGOON.
SAIGON.
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SINGAPORE.
SOURABAYA.
TIENTSIN.
YOKOHAMA.
BOMBAY AGENCY.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Are received at 4½ per cent. for 12 months, and for shorter periods, on terms which may be learnt on application.
Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

W. B. THOMSON,
Acting Agent.

47, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 51, Dalhousie Square, South Calcutta.

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.,
GIRGAUM VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES.
OLDEST ESTABLISHED FIRM IN BOMBAY.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage, Horses Selected for local and Up-country constituents. Horses shod on the most approved principles, under Personal Supervision.
Horses broken to single (Rs 15), and double Harness (Rs. 30.) and Saddle (Rs 15), Raw Walers Charged extra. Horses standing on Commission Sale, or for treatment—

	Rs.	a.
At Livery, including Syce per mensem Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17	0
Examination and Certificate	10	0
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5	0
Crushed Horse food, best in the market, per cwt.	6	0

Special mixtures Crushed Oats, Bran, etc., supplied.

MENIST'S SPECTACLES.
MARCKS & CO.'S SPECTACLES.

WE beg to bring to the notice of the SPECTACLE wearing community, our following revised PRICE LIST:—

Menist's Spectacles.	Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Steel. Rs.
With Turnpin Sides	60	28	16
With Single temple Sides	50	24	13
Folders	50	28	15

Spectacles and Folders as above but fitted with Marcks and Co.'s Pebbles, Rs. 5 reduction on Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 reduction on Steel. The new Gold and Steel "Movillette" Frames, fitted with Menist's or Marcks' Pebbles, prices as above.
All the newest patterns in Frames always in Stock. REPAIRS EXECUTED by the most EXPERIENCED WORKMEN at reasonable rates. OCULISTS PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY PREPARED.

SPECIAL.
Our celebrated, VIOLET TINTED, SUN, GLARE and DUST GLASSES, are invaluable to people who suffer from the extreme glare of a tropical climate. May be purchased in either Steel, Nickel, Silver or Gold Frames, Japanese cups, nickel gauze cups, Stirrups with folding sides, folders and Globular Spectacles, from Rs. 5 per pair.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 37m. Sun sets 5h 45m. High water, 6-24m, 8-40a. Low water, 0-59m, 1-23a.
Municipal Standing Committee, 3 p.m.
Siam Forest Company, Tamarind Lane, 3 p.m.
Bombay-Burma Trading Corporation, Elphinstone Circle, 3 p.m.
Sassoon Mechanics' Institute, Professor Macmillan's lecture on Literature as a Mental Tonic, 5-30 p.m.
Novelty Theatre, Carl Hertz's performance, 9-15 p.m.
Evening Entertainment and address to Mr. Adamjee Peerbhoy, Petit Hall, 9 p.m.

Postal Notice.—Mails for Lamu, Mombassa, Seychelles, Zanzibar, Darasslam, Ibo, Chinde, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay, Natal, Transvaal, and Cape Colony, per s. s. Buldana, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 6 p.m., to-morrow.

Fire at Mahim.—A fire broke out in a jowlee hut, belonging to one Cullianji Sewji, at Lady Jamsetji Road, on Monday, and was razed to the ground. The Mahim manual was in attendance, and extinguished the flames. The damage is estimated at Rs. 500. The cause of the fire is not known. At the time of the outbreak there was no one in the hut, except a child, aged about five years.

Theft by a Servant.—At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. W. Webb, Inspector Wilkins charged Nehemiah Elias with theft as a servant. It appeared that the accused was in the service of Elisha Sassoon, a Jewish merchant of Bombay. Last week, as he was passing the Medows Street, the police sepoy doing duty there stopped him on suspicion, and on a search found a sum of Rs 1,750. On being convicted he was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

Burglary at Mirchee Gully.—Ruttonji Poonja, who keeps a shop at Mirchee Gully, and resides at Ricka Street, has reported to the police that on opening his place of business, on Monday morning, he found the place had been broken into some time during the previous night, through a hole made in the back wall of the shop facing the sweeper's gully. On making an examination of the contents of the shop, he discovered that a sack of cardamoms and about a maund of loose cardamoms, of the aggregate value of Rs. 200, had been stolen from the shop.

The Meeting of the Goud Sarasvat Community.—A correspondent writes that it is not correct that the board proposed by Mr. S. T. Bhandare at this meeting stood originally in the name of Mr. D. M. Sanzgiri, one of the defendants. Mr. Sanzgiri proposed no board and was not present at the meeting, nor had he any connection or sympathy whatever with either the proposition or the amendment. No handbills were distributed announcing a board proposed by Mr. D. M. Sanzgiri, and the handbill read to the meeting by Mr. Banaji was the one which contained Mr. S. T. Bhandare's name as the proposer of a board of trustees, representing the several sections of the community.

Catholic Service.—On Sunday next, the 23rd instant, there will be Thirteen Hours' Adoration service in the Church of St. Michael, Upper Mahim. The service is intended to be an act of propitiation to God for cessation of the pestilence. The High Mass will commence at 6-30 a.m., and at 4-30 in the afternoon the Very Revd. Fr. Fonseca, Vicar of the Catheral, will preach a sermon in Marathi. At 5 p.m. the Blessed Sacrament will be carried in solemn procession by his Grace the Archbishop of Bombay to the neighbouring Church of Our Lady of Victories, where the Revd. Fr. Wallrath, S. J., will deliver a sermon, and the benediction of the Blessed Sacrament will be given. The procession will then return to the Church of St. Michael, his Lordship the Bishop of Damaun carrying the Blessed Sacraments, and the proceedings will terminate by the benediction of the Blessed Sacrament being given a second time in the latter church.

Fires in Mills.—A quantity of loose cotton lying in the blow-room of the E. D. Sassoon Mill, Chinchpoogly, was found to be on fire on Monday. On an alarm being raised, the donkey engine, belonging to the mill, was brought into requisition, and the fire was extinguished before any serious damage could be done to the cotton. Four of the Hindu operatives, who were at the time working in the blow-room, were burnt about their leg while attempting to extinguish the flames. They were taken to the J. J. Hospital, where two of them, named Raghoo Gunaji, aged thirty-six, residing at Ghorupdeo, and Dhondoo Govind, aged twenty-seven, living at Parel, who had sustained serious burns, were detained under treatment. The fire is attributed to friction, caused by a nail getting between the machinery. The damage is estimated at Rs. 400. Another fire broke out on the same day in the blow-room of the New Great Eastern S. W. Mills, and was immediately put out by the mill operatives. The fire is attributed to friction, and the damage is estimated at Rs. 200.

Drunk and Disorderly.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Constable H. Parrett charged Irwing Iliff South *alias* Smith with being drunk and disorderly in a public place, namely, Chuckla Road, and having failed to return to H. M.'s Workhouse after having obtained a short leave of absence. The police officer stated that the accused was transferred here from the Dharwar Jail in the month of November. On Monday evening he was found drunk on the Chuckla Road, and when the constable arrested him he gave him a great deal of trouble. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge, and said that he would have himself gone to the Workhouse, as he had no other place of residence. The magistrate fined him Rs.5, or in default to undergo eight days' rigorous imprisonment for the first offence, and on the second count sentenced him to seven days' imprisonment with hard labour.

Sahakari Mandali, Limited.—The second annual general meeting of the shareholders of this company was held on Sunday, at the residence of Dr. M. G. Deshmukh, M.D., under the presidentship of Mr. Narayenrao Ramchandra Soboni, proprietor of the Jagadiswer Press. The report for last year was read, in which the cause of the present state of the company is given to be the plague in Bombay, heavy losses having been sustained. However, the shareholders showed great sympathy for the cause undertaken, and some of them promised every help. The following business was transacted:—(1) Acceptance of the report of last year; and (2) The appointment of two auditors, Messrs. Kirlosker and Gadgil, to be assisted by Messrs. Vaidya and Kshirsagar. Another meeting of the shareholders of the company will be held on the 20th proximo, when the report of the auditors, as well as the scheme for the future arrangement of the company, will come on for discussion.

Masonic Ball at Ahmedabad.—A local correspondent writes:—The annual masonic ball under the banner of Lodge Salem, No. 563., S. C., and in honour of the installation of Right Worshipful Brother K. N. Wadia, Past Master, Grand Architect, as Right Worshipful Master, came off on Friday, the 14th instant, at Sett Hathising's bungalow, City, Ahmedabad. A large number of European, Parsee, and Hindu ladies and gentlemen attended in response to the invitation of Surgeon-Major J. R. Yourdi, the out-going Right Worshipful Master. A capital floor had been laid down, and the programme of music, which was played by the Band of the 4th Bombay Rifles, was excellent. The rooms were well lighted; the light of beauties' eyes lending its share, which was not a small one, to the brilliancy of the illuminations. The dancing hall was artistically and tastefully decorated, conspicuous among which were beautiful designs, with the inscription, "God Bless her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress of India" and "May the New Year bring you happiness and peace." The general arrangements and the refreshments were excellent.

Carl Hertz To-night.—The capacious Novelty Theatre this evening, will, no doubt, present a particularly brilliant appearance upon the occasion of the first appearance in our midst of the world-renowned conjuror, Carl Hertz, assisted by the charming and graceful Mdlle. D'Alton. The management announce the opening of the doors at 8-30, whilst the performance starts at 9-15 (punctually), terminating at 11-30. The management particularly request the many who have taken the precaution to secure their seats at Messrs. Soundy to occupy same not later than 9-15, so that the performance may start punctually. A programme of great excellence is promised, in which the renowned entertainer will firstly introduce a series of his latest and greatest tricks, which have for some considerable time baffled the world. Mdlle. D'Alton will contribute pleasing ballads, whilst the truly marvellous and life-like cinematographe will present a series of upwards of twenty events, all of which will be entirely new to a local audience, and includes the very latest photographic sensation, "Animated pictures in colors. The season is absolutely limited to five appearances, and includes a special matinee performance on Saturday afternoon next.

Thana News.—Our local correspondent, writing on Sunday, says:—Mr. Anna Raojee Pette, Deputy Chitnis to the Collector of Thana, has been appointed Second Class Magistrate at Bandora, in Salsette Taluka, vice Mr. Moro Keshov Kanekar, promoted to a Mamlatdarship in the Thana Collectorate.—Two Government scholarships of Rs. 3 have been awarded to each of the following students of the Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Thana High School for the current year:—Ramchandar Govind Kayal and Narayen Subhanrao Jadhava.—Ganesh Pant, a promising young son of Rao Saheb Mahadevrao Venkatesh Gadghil, Personal Assistant to the Inspector-General of Jails, Bombay, died from bubonic fever in Shenvi's Chawl, at Charai. Ganesh Pant was one of the students of the B. A. class in the Elphinstone College, Bombay, and he was a daily passenger from Thana and back. He had a slight attack of fever in Bombay last week, which caused him to stay at home in Thana, but the fever proved fatal on Friday last. The father of the boy has accompanied Mr. T. M. Bilgate, who is now on circuit in the province of Sind.—The bubonic plague has made its appearance in the police lines at Bassein, in the Thana District. Two police constables fell victims to the malady last week.—There are nineteen persons under observation in the Thana Segregation Camp, near "Buun-House," belonging to Mr. Narayan Dinanath, general clerk, G. I. P. Railway, at the railway station. Seven persons who had been in quarantine for ten days were discharged this morning by the orders of the plague authority.

THE CHARGE OF SELLING LIQUOR WITHOUT A LICENSE.

Before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Inspector Clark, of the Abkari Department, again charged Mrs. Harriett Roache, keeper of a house of ill-fame, with selling liquor without a license from the Collector, in contravention of the Abkari Act. Mr. Little, the Government Solicitor, conducted the prosecution on behalf of the Crown, the accused being defended by Mr. De Souza, pleader. The case for the prosecution having already been closed, Mr. De Souza opened the defence by addressing the court. The pleader asked the court not to be influenced by the trade which the accused had been following or not to be prejudiced against her by anything which did not appertain the case, but to come to a right conclusion only upon the facts. He said that section 43 of the Abkari Act under which his client had been charged was not applicable to the present case. The session was intended for those who made liquor-selling their profession and not for occasional selling. The magistrate: I can't make that distinction.

Mr. DeSouza, continuing, said that his client used to treat visitors with liquor and this act of hers was only an adjunct to her profession. The questions for the court to decide were whether the accused invited the two witnesses Almeida and Haigh to take liquor or for any other purpose? or whether these witnesses went there for any purpose other than taking liquor? Mr. De Souza argued that these two men and the native must be considered as accomplices, as they instigated the accused to commit the offence, and their evidence as such should not be believed unless it was corroborated by independent testimony. The prosecution had failed to adduce such testimony and consequently the case against the accused had collapsed. Mr. De Souza having cited some authorities to support his argument called evidence for the defence. Three witnesses were examined, and Mr. De Souza having closed the defence, Mr. Little remarked that the evidence of witnesses for the defence was contradictory and asked the court to give more credence to independent witnesses who were examined for the prosecution than to the three witnesses who were entirely dependent for their living on the accused.

The magistrate, in giving his decision, said that the accused, Mrs. Roache, was charged with selling liquor under the Abkari Act. It was not denied that liquor was served in the house kept by her to persons who visited the place. It was alleged on behalf of the accused that liquor was not sold but supplied to the visitors on their demanding the same. On the night in question the two witnesses Almeida and Haigh went into the general room of the establishment and called for some drinks. Mrs. Roache gave them half a peg of whisky each. Almeida gave her a five-rupee note for change. This was changed, and out of the money brought, it was said that one rupee and a-half was given to the accused for the pegs supplied, half-a-rupee was given to the native runner, and the rest remained with the witness till the police came. On the other hand, it was alleged that out of the change of five-rupee note brought, one rupee was put down on the table for the good of the house, half-a-rupee was given to the runner, and the rest remained in Almeida's pocket. This latter account was incorrect, because when the police came and searched Almeida only Rs. 2 were found with him, which, if the defendant story was true, Rs. 3-8 should have been forthcoming. Mr. De Souze argued that Haigh and Almeida were accomplices, and the court thought that they were no doubt accomplices, as they instigated Mrs. Reache in committing the offence. But they were corroborated both by the circumstantial evidence and by the police witnesses, who were not accomplices. A good deal of liquor was found in the house after search, and all this could not have been for the use of Mrs. Roache or for the girls, and if it was for visitors, who paid their moneys directly to the girls, how did Mrs Roache pay herself for the liquor supplied without charging for it separately? The witnesses had their pegs and paid down their money on the table; if so, the magistrate said "call it for the good of the house or anything, it was meant and understood as payment for the whisky pegs." The police witnesses, his worship said, proved that on a given signal, when they approached the house, they found the two visitors seated with their tumblers before them and a bottle of whiskey between them. If so the witnesses coroborated the two accomplices when they said they asked to be given whiskey pegs and nothing else and paid their money for the liquor supplied. The magistrate convicted the accused and fined her Rs. 65, and ordered the liquor found in the general sitting room and in the dressing room to be confiscated. The liquor found in the room of Annie Williams was ordered to be returned to her.

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

There will be a race for the Club 'Pomflet' Class dinghies to-morrow (Thursday). Start at 4-30 p.m.

On Saturday next, there will be the usual races for yachts and 'Tomtit' Class, but owing to the paucity of entries for the ships' boats races recently, there will only be races for them on alternate Saturdays until further notice. There will, therefore, be no race for ships' boats on Saturday next.

HIGH COURT.—Original Side.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Budroodin Tyebjee.

THE TIVOLI THEATRE LEASE IN DISPUTE

DAYABHOY DHOLSAJEE vs. VITHALDAS KHETSEY AND ANOTHER.

In this suit the plaintiff prayed that the defendants may be ordered to specifically perform the agreement made between the parties, that the defendants may be ordered to pay Rs. 15,000 as damages, and that they may be restrained by an injunction from letting the new Tivoli Theatre to any other person than the plaintiff for the months of December, 1897, and January and February, 1898. Mr. Inverarity and Mr. Lowndes, under instructions from Messrs. Payne, Gilbert, and Sayani, appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr. Scott and Mr. Davar, instructed by J. C. Cama, appeared for the defendants.

The plaint stated that the first defendant is the mortgagee in possession of the New Tivoli Theatre, and the second defendant is the owner and mortgagor of the same. On the 9th of November, 1897, the first defendant agreed with the plaintiff to lease the said theatre for three months from the 1st of December last at a monthly rental of Rs. 800. With a letter from the first defendant regarding terms and conditions the plaintiff went to the second defendant, who gave the lease to the plaintiff in order to enable the plaintiff to prepare a new lease. The lease was, accordingly, duly prepared and tendered for execution, but the defendants refused to carry it out. The plaintiff, by reason of the defendants' breach of contract, is put to great loss and is unable to carry out his business. Under the circumstances he prayed for damages and costs of the suit.

The first defendant maintained that he was not the mortgagee in possession as alleged, but is the purchaser of the equity of redemption in partnership with the second defendant, who had the control of letting the theatre on hire with the consent of the first mortgagee, J. E. Mody. He had agreed with the plaintiff to lease the said theatre on the distinct condition that the second defendant should also consent to the same. It was entirely untrue that the bargain was to be complete simply upon the plaintiff accepting the conditions of the agreement with Laldass. The second defendant had leased the theatre to an European company, and it was impossible for him to have consented to the proposed lease. The second defendant stated that it was not true that he gave the plaintiff the lease of the premises with Laldass in order to enable the plaintiff to have a new lease prepared. The plaintiff came to him with a note from the first defendant, but the defendant was then informed that the theatre had already been leased to an European company, and therefore could not be leased to the plaintiff. He had handed the lease to the plaintiff, as he had desired to see the terms and conditions on which the theatre was usually let. In conclusion the defendant stated that the allegations of the plaintiff for not taking the Novelty Theatre were false, and the valuation on his theatrical apparatus was highly exaggerated.

The evidence in the case was taken during the day.

There is a good deal of talk at the present moment of a scheme likely to develop into one of the most popular attractions at the Exhibition which is to mark the close of the century. The idea is nothing less than to illustrate by artistic groupings of costume the history of the French "mode"—the history, that is to say, as one of the papers remarks, of woman, and not necessarily the Frenchwoman alone, down to the month of May, 1900. By this means the visitor will be able to follow all the variations of feminine costume, both in the matter of style and stuffs, with the corresponding changes in the coiffure, the form and wearing of jewels, &c. In short, it will be possible to take at a glance, so to say, the long series of transformations which has marked the evolution of the well-dressed woman of to-day.

THE ORPHEANS AT THE NOVELTY THEATRE.

"GOING IT."

The paralysis of almost all departments of public life and activity in Bombay occasioned by the plague epidemic last cold season particularly affected the amusements usually provided at this season by local talent, and the Orpheans in common with contemporary dramatic or musical societies hybernated the whole year. The second epidemic of plague finds us in the possession of a familiarity with it which, if it does not breed contempt, at least reduces the alarm first occasioned, and therefore renders us less inclined to forego the ordinary amusements of the season as was the case last year. The Orphean Dramatic Club, therefore, went forward to the presentation of "Going It" without feeling that great risks of loss were being run, and the good house which assembled last night at the Novelty Theatre to see Maddison Morton's comedy fully justified the anticipation, while, on the other hand, the past reputation of the company equally justified the demand for tickets. The work selected was not particularly ambitious for a club which has its own dramatist and can produce extravaganzas well worth seeing. But as so long an interval has elapsed since the company came before the public, they cannot be criticised for keeping themselves within somewhat circumscribed limits. But now the reappearance has been successfully accomplished, the public will be disappointed if some original work is not undertaken in the course of the next few months. The cast of the piece suggests the changes wrought by the whirligig of time, for fully half of the characters were interpreted by new-comers.

"Going It" abounds in melodramatic incident. Old Gossett (Mr. J. P. Mackeson), a retired country shopkeeper, is very averse to his daughter Elsie (Mrs. Harrington) being engaged to a young fellow, named Tiverton (Mr. R. W. Marshall) because the latter when studying at Heidelberg fought a duel. The parlour-maid Polly (Miss Wise) connives at Tiverton and Elsie meeting clandestinely, but unfortunately the father introduces a very proper young man, named Gigswick (Mr. J. E. Aspinwall) to his daughter as his intended son-in-law. Bob (Mr. A. W. Wise), Gossett's lively son, is a friend of Tiverton, and is in disgrace with his father for preferring gaiety and dissipation to hard study in London. The old man, however, promises to forgive him if he will turn over a new leaf and marry the wealthy but plain Miss Clawerab. Bob shies at this, and under a promise of marriage gets £50 out of his father with which he decamps to London again, and gets acquainted with Baron Tausendpotz (Mr. R. H. Vincent, jun.) In the second Act, old Gossett has taken rooms at a London hotel under the assumed name of Fitz Thorleydyke in order to trace out Bob and get Elsie away from Tiverton. Elsie, the domestic Polly, and the page Clobber (Mr. W. H. Scott) have accompanied him. Here he gets acquainted with two London sharpers going under the names of Major Fladgate (Mr. M. Crawford) and Captain Switch (Mr. G. R. Webb), who introduce him to Baron Tausendpotz and the charming widow, Mrs. Dimpleton (Miss Beniston), with whom the Baron is in love. Old Gossett gets very enamoured of the widow, and the Baron discovering him on his knees before her challenges him to a duel. On the Baron and Mrs. Dimpleton retiring from the scene, the Major and Switch persuade Gossett to make a night of it and relieve him of £50 at cards. The third act opens the next morning, when Polly with the help of the thickheaded Clobber thoroughly disgusts Gigswick with the family history of the Gossetts and so makes a clear field again for Tiverton. Gossett, who feels very, very cheap, is all anxiety to get back to his villa at Tavistock and so avoid the duel. The Major and Switch, however, prevent this and arrange to act as his seconds. The Baron then appears on the scene with Bob acting as his second; father and son recognise each other and Tiverton, who has known of Bob's whereabouts all along, also arrives and discovers the Baron is the man with whom he was forced into a quarrel and duel at Heidelberg; he then undertakes to act for old Gossett and makes the Baron beat a retreat. The Major and Switch finding their little game is discovered also vanish, and Gossett from gratitude to Tiverton for saving him from the duel gives him Elsie's hand and the curtain falls as extracts from Gigswick's legal documents are being read. Miss Wise made a capital and sprightly servant maid, Miss Beniston was quite at home in the part of the fascinating widow, and Mrs. Harrington is to be commended for the care with which she interpreted her parts. The selection of Mr. Wise for the impersonation of Bob was judicious, for this is just one of the characters in which he excels. Mr. Mackeson had the principal character, that of Gossett, to pourtray, and contributed greatly towards the success of the play. Mr. Aspiniwall's Gigswick was another of the marked successes of the evening. His rival Tiverton was well represented by Mr. Marshall, and Mr. Vincent created a very favourable impression as to his histrionic abilities by his interpretation of Baron Tausendpotz. Messrs. Crawford and G. R. Webb made a good pair as Major Fladgate and Captain Switch, while Mr. Scott was a very entertaining page boy. The play was well staged and the wigs and make-up supplied by Finkelstein were quite satisfactory. Although the plot is rather long drawn out, and dragged here and there, it was successfully presented, a result no less due to the energy and care of Mr. Shaw, the honorary secretary and stage manager, than to the efforts of the performers themselves. Mr. Dove's string band formed an excellent orchestra. The comedy will be re-acted tomorrow evening at the same hour, and we understand that the bookings for the performance are good.

MILITARY NEWS.

Major W F Cahusac, Deputy Assistant-Adjutant-General, Bombay District, is permitted to proceed to England on the recommendation of a Medical Board in anticipation of the leave which will be hereafter granted to him by his Excellency the Lieutenant General-Commanding the Forces Bombay.

The Inspector-General of Ordnance, Bengal Command, who proceeded to Calcutta from Naini Tal last week is to leave on February 4th from Allahabad where he halts for ten days before returning to Naini Tal.

The Director-General of Military Works in India on arriving at Calcutta from Simla on the 10th halts for three days and then proceeds to Darjeeling, returning to Calcutta on the 24th instant. He leaves again on the 28th for Jubbulpore where he remains till February 1st when goes to Secunderabad. From Secunderabad he goes on the 7th proximo to Madras, and after two day's halt to Bangalore, where he remains a week. On February 18th he proceeds to Karachi via Bombay and after a couple days' halt goes on to Quetta which he reaches on February 28th. He leaves Quetta on March 5th and after stopping one day at Ferozopore reaches Simla on March 18th.

Nursing Sister C. Jax-Blake has been permitted to retire from the Indian Nursing Service on account of ill-health.

The Government of India have sanctioned the continuance for another year of the temporary pension of £70 a year granted to Captain C Herbert, D S O, 1st Battalion, 1st Gurkha Rifles, in respect of the wound received by him in action at Wana, on the 3rd November, 1894.

Sanction has been accorded to the construction of an additional storage reservoir in connection with the water-supply for the Body Guard Lines at Dehra Dun.

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointments:—6th Bengal Cavalry—Lieutenant C C Newnham, Supernumerary, to be Squadron Officer *vice* Battye, killed in action. 35th Sikhs.—Lieutenant H F Cooke, Officiating Wing Officer, 32nd Punjab Pioneers, is transferred temporarily in the same capacity. 1st Punjab Infantry,—Captain E de S Smart on restoration from half pay is attached for duty. 1st Bombay Lancers.—Lieutenant C. F. Temple, to be Adjutant vice Beatty. 19th Bombay Infantry.—Captain P. A. Swarthwarte on restoration from half pay to be Officiating Wing Officer. 27th Bombay Light Infantry,—Captain J. O. Mennie, 30th Bombay Infantry, Lieutenant C. W. Price, 30th Bombay Infantry, and Lieutenant R. H. Palin, 30th Bombay Infantry, to be temporary Officiating Wing Officers. 29th Bombay Infantry,—Lieutenant W. N. Hay to be Quarter-Master vice Hannyngton,

Brigadier-General J. C. R. Glasgow is posted to Rangoon district.

Captain H. G. Benn, 3rd Bombay Cavalry, has qualified for appointment on the regimental, general, or personal staff of the Army.

Rowlands' Kalydor is a most delightfully cooling, soothing, healing, refreshing, and emollient milk for the skin. It prevents and removes, freckles, tan, sunburn; soothes and heals stings of insects; cures prickly heat, &c.; renders the skin soft and delicate, and produces a clear and healthy complexion. It is warranted free from any poisonous ingredients. Ask any dealer in perfumery for Rowlands' Kalydor, and avoid poisonous and worthless imitations.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The date of Sir William Lockhart's departure on three months' leave is still uncertain; it depends on the progress made in the settlement of the Afridi business within the next few weeks.

Sir Power Palmer's appointment to the Punjab Command in succession to Sir William Lockhart has been approved by the Queen. It will have effect from March 12th, the date on which Sir George White leaves India.

Colonel Meade, Resident in the Persian Gulf, has arrived at Chahbar, which is held by a detachment of 100 rifles.

Captain Tighe and Lieutenant Knox, Political Officer, have joined Colonel Mayne at Basole, twenty miles inland from Omara, where transport and supplies are being collected for an advance upon Nasirabad.

Lieutenant Turner, R.E., has reached Colonel Mayne's camp north of the Mekran coast. It is not yet known what casualties, if any, occurred in his party. Forty-three followers of the two survey parties have arrived at Omara on the coast.

The British Indian Association recently petitioned Government for two months time to allow public bodies to consider the proposed amendments of the Criminal Procedure. In reply, the Association has been referred to the Viceroy's speech in which he said that he intended to ask the Council before the end of this Session for its judgment on the measure.

The withdrawal of surplus troops and hospitals from the Tochi Valley began on Monday. The Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders will begin their march from Bannu to Kushalgarh next Friday, the Sapper Company following them in a few days later. These units will be railed on from Kushalgarh.

The total sea-borne trade of Calcutta declined during December in value by nearly one crore, or nearly ten per cent. Imports decreased in value by over twenty-three and exports by nine per cent. In the nine months ending December imports fell off by 223 lakhs, and exports increased by 79 lakhs. In December the falling-off was mainly in two of the chief staples—raw jute and indigo.

A shocking scene occurred in a travelling menagerie near Calais. A lion trainer named Fort was putting the lions through their performance, when one of them sprang at him and threw him down. The other lions rushed upon him and almost tore him to pieces before the attendants could reach him. He died as they were taking him out of the cage.

Private advice from Cairo by the late mail, says the *Pioneer*, state that the decision to make an immediate advance up the Nile was taken suddenly on receipt of news which came into Berber from Omdurman on December 30th and entirely altered the plans of the British and Egyptian Governments, or, in other words in this connection, of Lord Cromer and Sirdar Kitchener. "What will be the end of this advance," writes this correspondent, "I know not, nor does anyone else in Cairo who is not in the Sardar's most intimate confidence; but I should not be suprised if it were to develope into 'Khartoum.' The present intention is to have a force at the frontier sufficient to cope with any power of Dervishes that may advance on Berber. Four regiments will be on their way up the Nile within the next few days, and there will be, if Lord Cromer and Sirdar Kitchener want them, more to follow." If the Sirdar has his way, it is tolerably certain that the public will have to rely mainly on official sources for their news of current events on the Upper Nile. An absolute veto has been imposed on military correspondents—a rule no doubt which has something to be said for it if impartially and universally carried out—and as to regular "specials" the Sirdar's idea is to keep them all at the railhead—where they would vertually be as far off news as in Piccadilly—or if an advance with the troops is conceded, that only the correspondent should be allowed to represent the entire press of the world. This was not decided when the last mail left Cairo, but the proposal is quite characteristic.

One of the most interesting houses in King-street, Westminster, which will shortly be demolished in connection with the Parliament-street improvement scheme, is the establishment of Messrs. Nichols and Sons, who for many years past have been "Printers of the votes of the Honourable House of Commons." One member of this well-known family—Mr. John Nichols, F.S.A.,—was devoted to antiquarian pursuits, and was for many years editor of "The Gentleman's Magazine." He was also the author of several literary works, among which may be mentioned his "Progresses and Processions of Queen Elizabeth," and "Literary Anecdotes of the Eighteenth Century." He was born in Islington, and his name is still preserved in Nichols-square, Shoreditch. Of his early dramatic days, the late Sir Frank Lockwood once said, "I made my first appearance on any stage in the old theatre at Bath. This theatre was the cradle of many a great reputation, as surely as it was the coffin of mine. I was cast for the part of a servant—one of those faithful creatures to whom wages are not so much an object as a comfortable home. Through five acts I tracked a mysterious child, until that mysterious child must have been heartily sick of me. It was an Irish part, and for its delineation I had studied, and thought I had acquired a real brogue, racy of the Emerald Isle. 'We have been wondering,' subsequently said the manager, 'what dialect you have been playing the part in. Some say it is Scotch, some say it is Irish, but the gasman, who tells me he has often played the part, says it is Zumerset." Some time ago Sir Frank received an invitation to stay at a friend's country house in a remote district. But he thought of taking a short holiday, and as the invitation mentioned no length of stay, he telegraphed, "May I stay six days?" The message was duly delivered to his friend, who had to pay six shillings to the messenger, and his reply was, "Yes, of course, but don't telegraph" Here was an excellent opportuniry for a joke, and Sir Frank was not slow to seize it. As evening was falling another mounted messenger arrived at the country house, and delivering a telegram demanded a further six shillings. The telegram ran—"Why not?—Lockwood."

Mr. Gladstone on Wednesday (December 29th) completed his eighty-eighth year. In reply to an address from the National Liberal Club, of which he is president, Mr. Gladstone says that Cannes has already done him good, and he hopes he will be "back to work again at Harwarden about the middle of February," and that Mrs. Gladstone's health has also improved. Nearly thirty years ago, when he was sixty, Mr. Gladstone wrote to a friend that he had followed most of his contemporaries to the tomb. Of his contemporaries who were also his friends, Sir Thomas Acland is almost the only one now remaining. Sidney Herbert and Edward Cardwell, and Sir James Graham, and the rest of the Peelites, belong to history, to a past age. One of Mr. Gladstone's earliest speeches in the House of Commons was the subject of a correspondence between Sir Robert Peel, then Leader of the House, and William IV. He is the only person now alive who was reviewed by Macaulay. Mr. Justin M'Carthy, in the interesting account of Mr. Gladstone which he has just contributed to the New York "Outlook" applies to him Grattan's splendid description of Fox's eloquence, "rolling in resistless as the waves of the Atlantic." When Mr. Gladstone finally resigned office he was eighteen years older than Fox was when he died. It is curious (says the "Daily News") to note that the month in which he was born—December—has been one of the most fateful for Mr. Gladstone throughout his life. He was, for instance, first elected to Parliament in December, and it was in December that he first became a member of a Ministry, this being in 1834. He entered the Cabinet as Secretary of State for the Colonies in December, 1845, became Chancellor of the Exchequer for the first time in December, 1852, and he accepted the office of First Lord of the Treasury for the first time in December, 1868. It was in December, 1882, that he resigned the Chancellorship of the Exchequer, which he had been holding in conjunction with the First Lordship of the Treasury, to Mr. Childers. Mr. Gladstone was in Parliament for over sixty years, and in no fewer than twenty-seven of these years he was holding office on his birthday. In many respects, therefore, December has been Mr. Gladstone's lucky month. Doubtless, many other men have had their lucky months or lucky days—the thirteenth of the month was especially fateful for Wagner, and anything connected with seven for the late President Carnot—but it is only necessary here to speak of what December has been to Mr. Gladstone.

SURAT NEWS.

Our correspondent, writing on Saturday, 15th January, says:—The plague seems to have not done yet with this unfortunate town. It travels slowly but surely from one part of the town to another till the authorities are forced to empty the infected portions one after another. Quite a number of such infected quarters in Mahidarpura, Gopipura, Sagrampura and Syedpura have been vacated during this week. The camps have grown into small hamlets, and it is a sight to see thousand of people quartered here in low-roofed cosy little bamboo huts stretched over large uncovered areas in well-regulated rows, which give us an idea of a military barracks. Of the camps, the one at Majura Gates commands the largest number of people and is most efficiently managed by Mr. Ardeshir M. Gandhi, the Camp Inspector. The huts are all numbered with the number of inmates marked on each of them. A number of these people quietly follow their vocation of smiths, gold-thread weavers, and a number of such other handicrafts for which the historic town of Surat occupies a prominent place. The working class people and others going on business of their own in the town are daily allowed a pass for the purpose. The number of such passes issued every day by the Camp Inspector is nearly three thousand. The evening roll call is timed at 6-30, when the pass-holders return to their homes, the delinquents being strictly punished for their remissness. The shed to shed inspection is daily carried out both in the morning and the evening. The suspected are kept in separate observation wards. Conservancy and sanitary arrangements are satisfactorily looked after by the Inspector, who is an old and experienced officer occupying a prominent position under Surgeon-Captain Dyson of the Gujerat Registration District. Mr. Ardeshir's arrangements are not only often approved by the District Magistrate, but also ordered to be similarly acted up to at the other camps.

Plague seems to be rife all over the Surat District, of which Rander, Katargaum, Sachin, and Chikli seem to be most affected. The figures of plague attacks and deaths in the above districts in this week vary from 3 to 13.

In the quarantine camp at the railway station the arrivals from up-country since the 10th instant number about 175, of which 52 were released on payment of Rs. 100 each. The rest are detained in quarantine. Those who are released on payment have to wait daily for 10 days for medical inspection at the Civil Hospital.

The Sheristedar to the District Superintendent of Police being transferred to the Police Account Office, a Parsi head constable of short service, Mr. R. R. Mirza, from the executive police force, is appointed to act as Sheristedar. The arrangement being made in supersession of other senior and experienced members of the service, is strongly complained of.

Mr Hardevram N. Haridas, barrister-at-law, the son of the late Justice Nanabhai Haridas, is a candidate from the General Ward at the coming election of the Surat Municipality. The three members who represent the General Ward in the present Municipal Corporation are Mr. J. J. Store, Mr. Anupram Kirparam, and Khan Bahadur Dr. Dosabhai Pestonji.

The mortality for the week stands thus:—

		Attacks.	Deaths.	Total from all causes	Total last year.
8th	January	4	3	22	7
9th	"	11	6	20	10
10th	"	16	8	18	7
11th	"	10	5	26	10
12th	"	11	11	23	7
13th	"	3	7	19	8
14th	"	8	6	16	23
	Total	63	51	144	72

THE BHUSAWAL-NAGPUR RAILWAY.

The following letter has been addressed by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce on the subject of the transfer of the above branch line to the Bengal Nagpur Railway Co:—

Chamber of Commerce, Bombay 5th January 1898.

The Secretary to Government, Public Works Department (Railways), Bombay.

Sir,—It has recently come to the knowledge of this Chamber that proposals have been made to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India by the representatives of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway Company, having for their object the transfer to that Company of the Bhusawal-Nagpur branch of the G. I. P. Railway when the contract between Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India and the latter Company terminates in the year 1900.

2. The proposed transfer is so obviously inequitable on its merits, would be so ruinous in its results to the G. I. P. line, and so adverse to the trade of Bombay, that the Committee of the Chamber can scarcely conceive it has either been seriously made or entertained. That it should have been put forward or discussed in any form, however, demands in their opinion and immediate protest from all interested in the trade of this port, and they feel confident therefore that the matter has only to be brought to the notice of His Excellency the Governor in Council for such a protest to be vigorously pressed in the proper quarter by the Government of Bomby.

3. Constructed and ably worked for many years by the G. I. P. Railway Company, the Bhusawal-Nagpur branch has developed the trade of the fertile and populous districts of Khandesh, the Berars and Central Provinces until in normal seasons it represents close on a third of the entire goods traffic of the G. I. P. system. Deprived of any considerable portion of the traffic contributed by the branch, the G. I. P. line would be relegated to a secondary position in which an enormous capital outlay for administrative, maintenance, and locomotive purposes, at Bombay and Bhusawal, would be rendered practically whorthless, while the heavy charges involved in working and maintaining the ghat sections would fall with increased severity on the traffic derived from other sources.

4. It is, no doubt, possible to conceive conditions under which the advantages likely to accrue to trade and the interests concerned by the transfer of a branch or portion of a railway from one administration to another would outweigh the adverse consequences to the original line that the transfer might entail. But in the case of the Bhusawal-Nagpur branch such conditions do not exist. On the contrary, injurious as the effect of the transfer would undoubtedly be on the position and profit-earning capacity of the G. I. P. line, the inevitable consequences to the other interests concerned, and to the trade of Bombay, would be if possible still more disastrous. It is scarcely necessary for the Chamber to point out that the sole advantage sought—the one and only object of the suggested transfer—must be the diversion eastwards over the Bengal-Nagpur line of such portion of the traffic now passing in the direction of Bombay as might be susceptible to the attraction of lower competing rates in the opposite direction—in other words, the diversion to Calcutta of a large portion of the produce from Khandesh, the Berars and the Central Provinces exported to, and the piece-goods, metals, kerosine oil and other goods imported from Europe through Bombay. Situated as Nagpur is, about 240 miles nearer Bombay than Calcutta, it might appear to those ignorant of the conditions under which railway traffic in India is operated, a practical impossibility that the latter port, labouring under the natural disadvantages incidental to its inland position and of 1,700 miles greater distance by sea, could compete for traffic to and from Europe. But already the vigorous efforts of the Bengal-Nagpur line, hampered as they are by having 130 miles of the East Indian system to traverse between Assansole and Howrah, have not been altogether unsuccessful in attracting some traffic from stations on the Bombay side of Napur, and when the Bengal-Nagpur line is carried through to Calcutta, the long, unbroken lead which that line would enjoy from Bhusawal to Howrah of about one thousand miles, would, if they asked-for transfer were conceded, place the entire traffic of the intervening stations at its mercy.

5. For the reasons already noticed, the concession of this monopolising influence to the Bengal-Nagpur Railway would be ruinous to the G. I. P. Company, and the adverse effect on Bombay trade would be almost incalculable. Not only would it divert from the port, to which it legitimately belongs, a large export and import trade with its subsidiary shipping and other business, but it would tend to sever the connection and injure the important commercial relations which now exist between Bombay and the districts served by the Bhusawal-Nagpur branch of the G. I. P. line. To the enterprise of Bombay merchants is due the development of the extensive trade now existing and steadily expanding—when not curbed by unfavorable seasons—with Khandesh, the Berars and the Central Provinces; and almost entirely with Bombay capital have been built and equipped the numerous cotton ginning and pressing factories, cotton mills, and other industrial concerns throughout these provinces. To conserve these intimate and profitable relations is the bounden duty of all interested in the welfare of Bombay trade and the provinces mentioned; and the Committee of the Chamber confidently appeal to His Excellency the Governor in Council to promptly and strongly oppose any suggestion for the transfer in question.

6. Possibly the inequity of and objections to the operation are so manifest that the Chamber may lay itself open to the charge of being needlessly alarmed by the mere mention of an audacious, but untenable, proposal; but my Committee feel that silence, even under such circumstances, might be misinterpreted, nor can they conceal their conviction that, in the matter of competing railway rates, Bombay has for many years been placed at a disadvantage with other ports.—I have etc.

JOHN MARSHALL,
Secretary.

Rowland's Macassar Oil prevents hair falling off or turning grey, cleanses it from scurf and dandruff, and makes it beautifully Soft, pliable, and glossy. It is the best Brilliantine, contains no mineral ingredients, can be had in a golden colour for fair hair, and is most exquisitely perfummed. Sold by Chemist and Drug Stores. Avoid spurious imitations, and buy none but Rowlands.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The B I S N Co's s s Warora, 2,564 tons, Captain C Hugill, sailed yesterday for Galle in ballast.

The s s Courtfield, 2,105 tons, Captain S Stainton, cleared yesterday, for Dunkirk with a general cargo.

The Anchor Line s s Britannia, 1,969 tons, Captain A C Turner, sailed yesterday, for Marseilles and Liverpool with a general cargo.

The s s Akbar 1,440 tons, Captain G J W Baldwin, cleared yesterday, for Moulmein, with a general cargo, and 15 deck passengers.

The Austrian Lloyd's S N Co's s s Medusa, 1,711 tons, Captain T Androvich, sailed yesterday, for Rangoon with the same bottom cargo.

The City Line s s City of Khios, 2,283 tons, Captain A Kinloch, sailed yesterday, for Liverpool via Karachi, with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—Mrs. McLaggan, three Misses McLaggan, Master McLaggan, Mrs Roberts, Master Prince Russell, and Miss Carey.

The B I S N Co's s s Kola, 497 tons, Captain J W Livingstone, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Karachi, 15th January, via Kathiawar coast ports, with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—H E the Governor of Bombay, Major Owen, Military secretary, Mr A M T Jackson, Private Secretary, Captain A D Young A D C. The Hon'ble Mansfield, Mr W Hartley, General Ventris, Mr H Beale, Mr F E Dinshaw, Mr L Leo, and Mr S A Rahim and 152 deck.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—January 18.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.*	Agents.
B	Dido	3127	Watson	Hull		F M & Co
C	Johannesberger	1817	Moller	Karachi		N F Glade & Co
E	City of Khios	2283	Kinloch	Karachi	12-1	F Forbes
H&J	Courtfield	2105	Stainton	Dunkirk	18-1	J M & Co
K	Imani	2979	Jennings	Antwerp	20-1	E B & Co
M	Chupra	1436	Ferris	Rangoon	20-1	M M & Co
N	Cashmere	1694	Sowter	Red Sea Port		H C Joseub
Q	Booldana	2144	Skinner	Zanzibar	20-1	M M & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.*	Agents.
Bahaduri	829	Adum	Kurrachi	18-1	S & Co
Sabarmati	514	Fakeera	G Ports	20-1	do

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
1	Locksley Hall	2523	Collins	Liverpool	17-1	E Bates&Co
2	Britannia	1970	Turner	Liverpool	18-1	W&A G&Co
3	R Rubattino	3014	Saporiti	Genoa	5-2	C Baldooino
4	Bombay	2048	Weston	Antwerp	30-1	P & O Co
5	Coromandel	2783	Peters	China	20-1	P & O Co
6	Chusan	2852	Street	N F		P & O Co
8	Maria Valerie	2648	R Mitis	China	21-1	A L S N Co
10	Medusa	1712	Androvich	Rangoon		A L S N Co
12	Egypt	417*	Briscoe	London	22-1	P & O Co
15	Ellora	1500	Gray	N F		M M & Co
16	Urania	1781	Kent	N F		J Mackintosh &Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
Dwarka	759	Tice	Karachi	18-1	M M & Co

* Probable date of departure.

Time Ball drops at Prince's Dock at Noon, or Greenwich meantime, 7h. 8m. 44'3s.

The Time Ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba mean time, or 8h. 8m. 44'30 of Greenwich meantime.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
18	Jelunga (I Transport)	Jones	Hongkong, Jan 1
	Kola s	Livingstone	Karachi, Jan 15

DEPARTURES.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
18	Dwarka s	Tice	Karachi, etc
	Akbar s	Baldwin	Moulmein
	Britannia s	Turner	Liverpool, etc
	City of Khios s	Kinloch	Liverpool
	Warora s	Hugell	Galle
	Courtfield s	Stainton	Dunkirk
	Medusa s	Androvich	Rangoon
	Jelunga (I Transports)	Jones	England

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer R Rubattino, for Genoa, etc.
" Arab, for Marseilles.
" Imperatrix, for Trieste, etc.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—January 16.

Bentick, Lt, 4th Lancers, H C, from Hingoli.

January 17.

Bethune, Major, Bo, D A A G, on duty, from Kamptee.
Aspinall, Lt-Col, Ms, 19th M I, on leave, from Secunderabad.
Beach, Surg-Capt, Bengal, A M S, on duty, from Lucknow.
Bairfoot, Surg-Capt, Bengal, A M S, on duty, from Benares.
Edwards, Capt, Punjab, 5th P C, on medical certificate, from Dera Ghazi Khan.
Anderson, Lt, Punjab, 11th Hussars, on duty, from Sialkot.
Walton, Surg-Lt, Punjab, I M S, on duty, from Satara.

January 18.

Bayley, Lt, Bo, 20th Hussars, on leave, from Mhow.
Sargeant, Lt, Ms, 1st Cheshire Regt, on duty, from Secunderabad.

DEPARTURES.—January 14.

Forrest, Surg-Lt, Ms, A M S, on duty, to Madras.

January 15.

Routh, Lt-Col, Ms, Dist staff, to rejoin, to Mandalay.

January 17.

Fitzgerald, Surg-Major, Ms, A M S, on duty, to Belgaum.
Balfoot, Sug-Capt, Bengal, A M S, on duty, to Benares.
Kane, Lt, Punjab, 1st Devon Regt, from leave, to Jullunder.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G.W. ROUGHTON, A.D.C., COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 19th January, 1898.

1. There will be 10 is. R. M. L. gun drill at the Fort and Nesbit Road Head-quarters to-morrow (Thursday) at 8-45 p.m.

NOTICE.

Regimental dance:—The annual Regimental dance will take place at the Town hall on Friday 4th February. The following members have been appointed by the Officer Commanding. Members of the dance Committee are requested to meet at the Corps Club on Wednesday the 19th instant at 6-30 p.m. Lieut. L. Penny, 2nd Lieut. R. A. H. Payne, Col.-Sergts.-Majors S. W. Chart and J. P. Watson, Sergts Da Pinder and J. J. Marsland, Cpl. R. Wood, Gunners A. Bemston, O. B. Defrece, and Hon. Members W. B. Green.

By Order
A. J. PEILE, Lieut. R.A.,
Adjutant B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY COLONEL R. S. BROWN, V. D., COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 19th January, 1898.

1. The Regiment will parade to-morrow (Thursday) the 20th instant at 6-45 a.m., at the Gymkhana end of the parade ground for Commanding Officer's parade. Dress—Review order—Khaki. Light refreshments will be provided on the ground before the Parade falls in.

Cadets will be conveyed in special Tram Cars as follows:—

St. Mary's College—One double car to leave Victoria Gardens, at 6 a.m.

St. Peter's school—One double car to leave Tram Terminus Mazagon at 6 a.m.

2. There will be no Commanding Officer's parade on Saturday next, the 22nd instant.

3. The following members having joined are taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to D Coy.—No. 3184 Vol. E L Page, and No. 4322 Vol J LeBlond.

4. The following promotions will take effect in H Company from this date.—Corpl W King to be Lce Sergeant, Lce Corpl A Ramm to be Corpl, Cadet J Patterson to be Corpl, Cadet C Murray to be Lce Corpl, Cadet H Loyal to be Lce Corpl, to complete establishment.

By order
C. MOSS, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

It will be remembered that the duel between M. Pujol-Flers and M. Girand was at first delayed owing to a mistake, which sent each of the principals to await his opponent at a different spot. M. Alfred Capus in the "Figaro," writing "in lighter vein," suggests that the example might well be followed without the reputation of the French for chivalrous courage suffering greatly. But who is to make the first step? The writer thinks seconds should take the matter in hand, and not hesitate to send would-be combatants in opposite directions, one by the line to Lyons, the other by the Chemin de Fer du Nord, "leaving to the offended party, as is right, the choice of lines."

The Paris police department has just issued a document showing that apart from the fear of punishment crime does not pay. The police take for their texts the latest Parisian murder. The man Carrara and his wife, who killed the bank collector Lamarre, from whom they took 880*l*., upon being arrested, surrendered 852*l*., and will probably be guillotined. The document, says a Dalziel telegram, enumerates twenty-one murders, in which the average profit to each assassin for his share in the crime was 3*l*. 5*s*. 6*d*. Eyraud, who with the help of Gabrielle Bompard, strangled Gouff a few years ago, found 6*l*. on the body, and then it cost him 120*l*. in escaping to America to avoid arrest. His crime cost him his life and 114*l*. Pranzini committed three murders. He secured a diamond-mounted watch and other jewellery, which led to his arrest, and he was guillotined. He got no cash. Mecrant, who killed a watchman at a house he had decided to rob, found but four shillings in the house. He was guillotined. Prads murdered a woman living in the Rue Caumartin, and secured 800*l*. in jewellery, but no money. Fearing to offer the jewellery for sale in Paris, he took it to Madrid, where he sold it for 48*l*. His expenses to Madrid and back were 35*l*. He cleared 13*l*., and was guillotined. Barre and Libieg overlooked 400*l*. in the apartments of an old woman they murdered, and made away with precisely one half-penny that was on her table. In other instances mentioned murder was committed for sums ranging from three-halfpence to twelve shillings.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY.
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

Owing to the Solar Eclipse there will be NO SALE of HORSES and CARRIAGES, on SATURDAY next.

AUCTION SALE OF OLD AND UNSERVICEABLE STORES AT THE G. I. P. RAILWAY GENERAL STORE YARD, PAREL.

On MONDAY, the 24th inst., at 2 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place, a large quantity of old and unserviceable stores, consisting of cast steel files, crates and casks, kerosine empty cases and tins, packing cases, zinc linings, rubber and leather cuttings, wrought and cast scrap iron, iron drums, Manilla ropes, a full sized slate billiard table, horse hair, etc., etc.

Also the property of the G I P Railway Volunteer Corps, consisting of woollen and Khakee coats, trousers, cups, helmets, budges, &c.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY.

AUCTION SALE of Incandescent Crystal Glass, Table and Hanging Lamps, 2, 3, 4 and 5 Lights Chandeliers, Pier Glasses, Iron Safe, Shop Furniture, &c., without reserve.

On TUESDAY, the 25th instant, at 1 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at "Bangdi Bazar," Abdool Rehman Street, near the Cutlery Bazar, to the highest bidder, without reserve, the stock-in-trade of the Incandescent Oil Lamp Co., consisting of very handsome and rich [illegible], crystal, Bohemian and Venetian glass table lamps of various designs, very handsome 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 lights hanging chandeliers, of various sorts, crystal glass wall and arc lamps, garden lamps, standard telescopic floor lamps, bronze lamps, tables with marble tops, hanging flower baskets, large size pier glass in gilt frame, iron safe on stand, glass door, cupboards with sliding doors, tea-poys, book shelves and other sundry articles.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

MESSRS. CAVANAGH AND MARTIN'S FIRST AUCTION SALE OF WALERS, WITHOUT RESERVE.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO SECURE FIRST-CLASS HORSES AT A CHEAP RATE.

Under instructions from Messrs. Cavanagh and Martin, the well-known importers of Australian horses, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on SATURDAY, the 29th instant, at 3-30 p.m. sell by Public Auction, at the Remount Stable, Kennedy Sea Face, to the highest bidder, the balance of the shipment consisting of some good thorough-bred pairs, including some handsome pairs and saddle and harness horses in fine order, broken and unbroken, and officers' chargers and hacks.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On a day to be fixed hereafter Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Sopariibag Road, Parel, a little far from the Jacob's Mill, valuable and handsome teak and blackwood French-polished household furniture, plated, glass and crockeryware, handsome China and Japanese vases, rich table ornaments, Persian carpets, Ditmar's table hanging and floor lamps, a first-rate D B P F gun by Lang, a Quackinbosh rifle, a handsome strong-built dog-cart with a powerful piebald pony and a set of harness, a collection of choice plants, one powerful microscope, etc., the property of CHAS. MOORE, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 19th January, 1898.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

The Sale of landed property on the Parel Road advertised to take place TO-DAY is postponed until further notice.

AUCTION SALE OF FANCY GOODS.

On FRIDAY, (the 21st inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Hummum Street, Fort, next to Messrs. Rogers and Co., the following fancy goods, such as air scent fountains, dolls, ladies' companions, albums, glass table ornaments, mechanical toys, platedware, bronze and chinaware, hand and brief bags, terra-cotta figures, opera glasses and other fancy goods in varieties.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY IN 3RD DON TAD CROSS LANE AND KHADAK STREET, OUTSIDE THE FORT.

On TUESDAY, the 25th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the administrator of the estate of the late Peerbhoy Damjee, the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors, Ahmedabai, wife of Esmal bin Soobhan, and the said Esmal bin Soobhan, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 16th day of December, 1893, the following property, viz :—

All that piece of quit and ground rent, land, or ground, admeasuring one hundred and sixteen and a half square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 150, new No. 7062, old survey No. 337, and new survey No. 2895, together with the messuage or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate at 3rd Don Tad Cross Lane and Khadak Street, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under ward Nos. 2065 and 1725, and street Nos. 29, 31, 38, and bounded on the east by the public street, commonly known as Dubra Gully, on the west by the house of Mooljee Dewraz, on the north by the said 3rd Don Tad Street, and on the south by a sweepers' passage.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY ON THE ERSKINE ROAD, OPPOSITE NULL BAZAAR.

On THURSDAY the 27th inst. at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of the heirs and representative of the late Hajee Ally Hajee Sooleman Mistry, the mortgagor, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 15th day of June, 1876, the following property, viz :—

All that piece or parcel of Government quit and ground rent, land or ground, with the messuage tenement, or chawl, hereditaments and premises built thereon, situate and being at Erskine Road, without the Fort, and in the registration district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 194 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's old Nos. 2267, 279 new No. 2335, old Survey No. 1697, and new Survey No. 803, and bounded on the east by a public road, on the west by the property of Borah Rasoollee bhatiara, on the north by the said Erskine Road, and on the south by the Borah Street, and which said premises are assessed by the Municipality under Ward No. 6155 and 6798, and Street Nos. 12 to 14, 46, 50, and 52, Borah Street, and 179 and 191, Erskine Road, and are in the occupation of the tenants of the said Hajee Ally Hajee Sooleman Mistry, deceased.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Little and Co., Solicitors for the mortgagee, or to the undersigned.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On WEDNESDAY, the 26th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 123, Frere Road, opposite the European General Hospital, the handsome black and teakwood household furniture, also bamboo and cane drawing-room sofas and chairs, glassware, platedware, crockery, lamps, table ornaments, pictures, matting, etc., property of G. EVERETT, Esq.

The property will be on view three days before the sale.

On THURSDAY, the 27th inst., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Wandby Road, Fort, next to Khan Bahadoor M. C. Murzban's Gulistan, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture, rich electroplated ware, crockery and glassware by Treacher, D.B.B.L. gun in case, handsome victoria with bay horse and harness, lightgig, first rate ebonized square piano by Richard Lipp, books, wearing apparel, Jeypore carpets, revolving top office table, copying press, pictures, rich table ornaments, Parian figures, lamps, etc. The property of the late H. S. READ, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

On FRIDAY, the 28th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Edgington House, Mazagon, opposite the Hamilton Hotel, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture, platedware, rich crockery and glassware, semi-grand piano, by John Broadwood, Singer's hand and foot sewing machine, nearly new, D. B. 12-bore gun, by W. Richards, in case, S. B. gun, Hinks' and Ditmar's lamps, gentleman's saddle, large size ship model in glass case, table ornaments, etc. The property of T. J. WATT, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 19th January, 1898.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
21, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SALE OF 19 CASES DYE.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 19th instant, at 2 p.m., at their Rooms, 21, Medows Street, the following :—

By order of the concerned and on account and risk of Mr. Sivchund Popat—

V H—1278. 1946-8—2 cases malachit green crystallized
666. 19-24—6 " " "
811. 4255-8—2 " chrysophenine
601. 1-1—2 " prima green crystallized
499. 1-2—1 " benzyl yellow
1029. 3-4—1 " malachit green crystallized
1525. 1285-8—4 " fast colour

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale when a lot is knocked to the purchaser, and the balance to be paid and the goods cleared away within next day.

WEEKLY SALE.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 19th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Sale Rooms, the following :—

10 cases, each 6 dozen Alabastic lamps.
5 " " 6 " " "
15 dozen towels.
45 cases J Jacrenge brandy in wired bottles.
One lot 1 11-12 dozen Amer D' Orr Bitter.
2 11-11 " qts. Cider.
6 11-12 " pts. Pilsener Beer.
4 10-12 " qts. " " } ullaged.
4 " pts. " "
One lot fancy goods, consisting of photo albums, leather handbags, work boxes, ladies' companions, cash boxes, despatch boxes, accordeons, violins, toys, etc.

SALE OF PINO-PHENOL, CARBOLIC ACID AND CRESOL.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 19th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. Sorabjee Cowasjee and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Sale Rooms the following :—

450 drums Fletcher's phenol purifier as follows.—
300 drums ea 1 gallon.
100 drums ea 2 gallons.
50 drums ea 5 gallons.
100 bottles ea 20 oz. Fletcher's pinophenol.
100 drums ea 5 gallons Fletcher's carbolic acid 98 per cent.
100 drums ea 5 gallons cresol.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Bombay, 19th January, 1898. Auctioneers.

HER EXCELLENCY LADY SANDHURST'S

NEXT CONCERT

WILL TAKE PLACE ON
25TH JANUARY, AT 5-30 P.M.
AT THE TOWN HALL.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.
NOTICE.

THE OFFICES of the Agent, Chief Engineer, General Traffic Manager, Traffic Manager, and Chief Medical Officer, have been REMOVED to the NEW BUILDING, near Church Gate Station. The Chief Auditor's Office will move on 24th January.

H. D. OLIVIER, Major, R.E.,
Agent.

Agent's Office, Bombay, 18th January, 1898.

LAWRENCE AND MAYO.

OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS
To the Principal Ophthalmic Surgeons in the East.
BY APPOINTMENT
To H. E. the EARL of ELGIN & KINCARDINE
Viceroy and Governor-General of India ;
H. E. Sir G. S. WHITE,
Commander-in-Chief in India ;
LORD WENLOCK and LORD ROBERTS.
OFFICES IN INDIA :
CALCUTTA. BOMBAY. MADRAS.
HEAD OFFICES :
67 and 69, Chancery Lane, London.
Catalogues of Binoculars, Telescopes, and Microscopes free on application.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,

SURGEON DENTIST,

No. 3, HORNBY ROW,

Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

JULIUS BLUTHNER LEIPZIG.

THE BLUTHNER PIANOFORTES ARE
THE MOST PERFECT PIANOS
IN THE WORLD.

THESE Pianos are specially built to withstand the Climate of India, the wood used being solid and the most seasoned, while a solid Iron frame extends over the wrest block.

Though LOW PRICED, these HIGHCLASS instruments stand HIGHEST in the estimation on Western Civilization. The Factory is the largest in Europe, manufacturing no less than 3,000 Pianos every year or one Piano in every working hour of the day.

These Pianos have also a grand reputation for EXCEPTIONAL SWEETNESS and RICHNESS of tone, their perfect and never-failing mechanism, delicacy of touch, and the length of time they keep in tune, which is twice or thrice as long as any other Pianos is an important advantage to Mofussil Residents.

JULIUS BLUTHNER is the "Holder of 15 Patents" and "Distinctions." Their Alliquot Pianoforte has been patented throughout Europe and America.

Pianos by the above maker are received monthly by the SOLE AGENTS and they are offered at Manufacturer's Prices "plus" freight.

The Sole Agents invite Inspection of these superbly Grand, Rich and Brilliant-toned Pianofortes.

SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA AND BURMAH,
MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.
SUB-AGENTS: Messrs. BEVAN & Co. Calcutta.

THACKER & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

ENGRAVERS, DIE-SINKERS, RELIEF STAMPERS, COPPER-PLATE PRINTERS,

YOUR CREST OR MONOGRAM, Rs. 20.

ARTISTICALLY engraved on Steel and Embossed in Color on 2 Boxes (240 sheets) of Note Paper and 2 Boxes of Envelopes for Twenty Rupees.

YOUR VISITING CARD.

	Rs. a
100 Gentlemen's Cards, one line with Plate	3 0
100 Ladies' Cards, one line with Plate	4 8

Other lines, such as Club Address and Regiment charges Re. 1 per line extra.

NEW YEAR'S

PRESENT.

All early applicants will receive
A
COLORED PORTRAIT
ON GOLD MOUNT
OF
H. M. THE QUEEN
by sending Rs. 2-4-0 for a bottle of
"BEEHIVE BRANDY"
To any Wine Merchant in Bombay.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

HIGH COURT, O. O. C. J.
Suit No. 357 of 1891.

Prangovind Shewprasad ....Plaintiff.
vs.
1. Edward DeSouza ; 2. Manuel DeSouza ; 3. Michael DeSouza ; 4. Maria DeSouza ; 5, L. A. Watkins ; 6. Charles Agnew Turner ; 7, Luis Michael DeSouza ; and 8. Rose Lovina Moniz ...Defendants.

Under instructions from Charles Agnew Turner, Esquire, the Receiver appointed in the above suit, and by virtue of an order of sale made by the Court in the above suit, dated the 15th day of July, 1897, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 19th January, 1898, at 4 p.m., on the premises, the undermentioned property :—

All that piece or parcel of land with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon, covered with tiles and surrounded with chenam and stone walls, situate, lying and being on the North side of Mazagon Bunder Road, and on the South of the Dolkar Street, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement seven hundred and eighty-three square yards or thereabouts, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 3 and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 222 and 224 and bounded as follows :—That is to say, on or towards the east by the dwelling-house of one Nicholas Demellow, on or towards the west by the house belonging to the heirs of Manuel Saldana and Manokjee Merwanjee, on or towards the north by the lane or street called Dolkar Street, and on or towards the south by the lane or street called Mazagon Bunder Road.

For further particulars, if any, and for conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Payne, Gilbert, and Sayani, the Attorneys of the said Receiver, or to the undersigned.

HIGH COURT O. O. C. J.
Suit No. 327 of 1896.

Eshwantrao Anantrao Dangy ....Plaintiff.
vs.
Dominic Manuel De Cruz and another.....Defendants.

Under instructions from Charles Agnew Turner, Esq., and in pursuance of the decree in the above Suit, dated the 3rd day of December, 1896, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will, on WEDNESDAY, the 9th February, 1898, at 4 p. m., sell in one lot, by Public Auction, on the premises, the undermentioned property :—

All that piece of land situate on the west side of Durga Road, at Mahim, in the Island of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 7, new No. 11,816 and new Survey No. 7, containing by admeasurement 118 square yards or thereabouts, together with the buildings dwelling-house erected and standing thereon, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Ward G, No. 5296 [1], Street No. 36, and bounded on the east by the said Durga Road, on the west partly by the property belonging to the said Dominic Manuel De Cruz and partly by the property of Jehangir Hormusjee Mody, on the north by a sweeper's gully and beyond that by the property of the said Jehangir Hormusjee Mody, and on the south partly by the property belonging to the said John De Cruz, Pascoal De Cruz, Antonio alias Santan De Cruz, and Dominic Manuel De Cruz, and partly by the property belonging to the said Dominic Manuel De Cruz, and which said premises were for some time past and are now in the occupation of the said Dominic Manuel De Cruz.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. R. S. Brown and Co., Attorneys for the said C. A. Turner, Esq., and to the undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 19th January, 1898.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, JAN. 18.

CONSOLS and Indian Sterling Loan were unchanged in London yesterday at 112 15-16 and 117, respectively. The market rate of discount on short London Bills was reduced by 1-8th to 2 1-4 per cent. ; that on six months' sight London Bank Paper being lowered to the extent, at 2 3-8 per cent. The price of Bar Silver declined 1-4d., say to 26 1-2d. per oz. ; and in New York, the metal was 5-8 cent cheaper, at 57 1-2 cents per oz.; with demand Exchange on London 1-4 cent. lower, at 4·84 1-2 dollars. A further advance of 5-16ths took place in 3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Securities at £63 7-16. The Exchange Banks' buying rate in London on India at 30 days' sight remained at 1s. 3 7-32d. per rupee. French Rentes in Paris were unchanged at 103 1-4; with Paris Exchange on London a shade higher, at Rs. 25·21 1-2.

Yellow Guzerat Rapeseed was quoted in London yesterdy at 37 3-4s. per 416 lbs., sellers via Canal, April-May shipment to Havre, Antwerp, and Dunkirk ; Yellow Cawnpore Rapeseed at 36 1-2s. per 416 lbs., sellers via Canal, same shipment, to the same ports ; Brown Rapeseed at 35s. per 416 lbs., sellers via Canal, same shipment, to the same ports, tone of the market firm ; and Linseed at 37s. per 416 lbs., sellers via Canal, December-January shipment to Antwerp, market firm.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed quiet last evening ; Surats firm ; and Arrivals quiet ; the day's Sales having aggregated 10,000 bales, inclusive of 700 East Indians. Both spot and arrival prices were all unchanged. The day's Imports were 22,000 bales, the Manchester market was steady.

The Liverpool Wool Auction opened yesterday, the feeling having been quiet and irregular, and inferior sorts 1-4d. per lb. lower. 28,000 bales are offered at this sale.

In New York yesterday 5 7-8 cents per lb. was still the price of ready Mid.-Uplands Cotton ; and Futures were 2 points lower in both positions, at 5·75 for April, and 5·85 for July. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 51,000 bales ; and the arrivals at the ports for the three years now compare as follows.

	1898.	1897.	1896.
Sunday's Receipts.........	51,000	34,000	18,000
Two days' do. ...	89,000	59,000	31,000
Since 1st Sept, 1897 ...	6,157,000	5,287,000	3,793,000

Our local Cotton market has been quiet in tone to-day, and business on a small scale ; but prices are still unchanged. Exporters continue to be larger buyers than local consumers, and they have to-day taken 1,400 bales, out of the 1,750 reported, say 600 Bengals, at Rs. 139-43 ; 400 Dhulia, at Rs. 138 ; and 200 each of Akote and Akola, at Rs. 145. The purchases by the Mills have been confined to 200 Akola, at Rs. 145 ; and 150 Pachora, at Rs. 139 1-2 per candy.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Sunday and yesterday were as follows :—

Cotton........................	10,298	bales.
Wheat........................	913	cwts.
Linseed	8,568	"
Rapeseed	1,361	"
Gingellyseed........................	15,950	"
Castorseed	1,518	"
Rice........................	15,407	"

EXCHANGE opened steady to-day at 1s. 4d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and at 1s. 4 3-16d. for three months' sight Credits. There was only a small demand for Bank Paper, and 1s. 4 1-32d. was procurable early in the day ; but, later on, Banks refused to sell above 1s. 4d. Merchants' Bills, have been scarce, and but few transactions on this line have been reported. Calcutta closed firm at 1s. 4 1-16d. for Bank Wire Transfer, and our market was steady at leaving off as follows :—

Bank Bills on Demand	......1s. 4d.		per rupee.
Do.	Telegraphic	......1s. 4d.	"
Do.	3 months' sight	..1s. 4 1-16d.	"
Credits	do.	...1s. 4 3-16d.	"
Francs	do.	...1·70 1-4	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—This market has become firm in tone to-day, and 3½ per Cents have advanced to 95 1-2 for cash, and to 96 for next month's settlement ; Threes being quoted at 87 1-2, nominal.

SHARES.—No change is reported in prices to-day, the market continuing dull and neglected.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JAN. 17.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. **Surats** firm.

Good Bhownuggur........................	2 25-32.
The Manchester Market has been steady.	
2¾ per cent. Consols	112 15-16
3 per cent. Rentes	103¼
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	117
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	63 7-16
Bar Silver	26½

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, JAN. 17.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Sutherland, from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, arrived here yesterday morning.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Oriental, from Bombay, arrived here this morning.

COLOMBO, JAN. 18.

French mail steamer Caledonien from Suez and Orient steamer Orotava from Australia arrived.

Orient mail steamer Cuzco from London arrived.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

JANUARY 18.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Bhamo, interrupted.

AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz Teneriffe, interrupted. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.

Cable Teneriffe Saint Louis Senegal interrupted.

Private telegrams in secret language for Greece cannot be accepted.

Private telegrams for Crete must be in plain French or Turkish. Secret language forbidden.

New Caledonia cable interrupted.

Cable Pernambuco Ceara interrupted.

Cable Sitia Rhodes interrupted.

Telegrams for Curacao and Venezuela are now forwarded by express and are subject to a delay of six hours.

Cable Saigon Hongkong interrupted. Telegrams are being diverted via Labuan without extra charge.

Bhamo route to China interrupted beyond the British frontier between Manyuen and Tingyueh.

Eastern Telegraph Company notify interruption of one of their Mediterranean Cables and Persian Gulf report cutting of Mekran land lines. Some delay to European traffic is likely to accrue therefrom.

Amazon cable interrupted beyond Para.

Owing to injuries to Land lines Mekran Coast Gwadur is now entirely cut off from Telegraph Communication.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 18th January 1898.

[Difference in Longitude allowed for.]

Via.	Latest Dates.			Time occupied in transmission.	
	D.	H.	M.	Hours.	Minutes
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...
Teheran	18	1	48 p.m.	1	21
Suez	18	2	55 p.m.	...	10

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., 18th January 1898.

	Maximum Time.		Minimum Time.	
	H.	M.	H.	M.
From Calcutta............	1	12	...	4
" Kurrachi	..	16	..	1
" Madras	..	14	..	1

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.
Bombay, 17th January, 1898.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah ....inches	29·945
Temperature of the Air ....degrees	78 3
Wet Bulb Thermometer	69 0
Dew Point	64 4
Relative humidity of Air...............	·631
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded—10)...	0·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day ....degrees	89·2
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m)	70·1
General Directions of wind*......NE, ENE, WNW, NNW.	
Movement of Wind in 24 hours* ....miles	24

* From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS.
Director, Government Observatory.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

POONA.

DEATH.

McDONNELL—January 7, at Poona, after a short illness, Mrs. Mary Teresa McDonnell, the loving wife of Mr. F. McDonnell, of the Bombay P. W. Dept., leaving a large family to bemoan her loss.—R. I. P.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

DEVENISH-MEARES—January 11, at Calcutta, the wife of Basil Devenish-Meares, B. E., of a son.

NICHOLSON—January 13, at Dinapore, the wife of Staff-Sergeant Nicholson, Bengal Commissariat Transport Department, of a daughter.

MURRAY—January 4, at Loralai, Beluchistan, the wife of Captain J. H. S. Murray, R. E., of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

HUGHES—MACLEOD—January 11, at St. Andrew's Church Calcutta, by the Rev. John Taylor, M. A., B. D., Ralph Buller Hughes, I. C. S., son of the late Sir William Templer Hughes, K. C. B., to Elsie, youngest daughter of the late Rev. Norman Macleod, D. D., of the Barony Church, Glasgow, and one of her Majesty's Chaplains for Scotland.

DEATH.

COAST—January 12, at Nowshera, of enteric fever, contracted on active service, Alan Coast, Lieutenant, 2nd Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns, should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

S. S.—We have doubts as to the name affixed to your letter being genuine. We have twice sent to your address, and the communications have been returned marked "unknown." It is necessary that every correspondent shall give his real name and address as a guarantee of good faith.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 19, 1898.

IT is very good of Sir William Lockhart to offer to defer his departure for England for a fortnight to complete the submission of the Afridis and wind up the Tirah Expedition before he leaves. It was a pity that he did not find it possible to do both before leaving the seat of war for Calcutta. We quite concur in the view that what is wanted now is energetic political action. It could be wished that Colonel Warburton's influence with the tribes had been turned to account before the war broke out. But better late than never. It is said, no doubt very truly, that the Afridis have had enough of the war and do not desire to see it recommence in the spring. The same may probably be said with at least equal truth of the Government of India. Could the Military authorities at Simla have foreseen that the Tirah Expedition, which was to have set out in the middle of September, would have begun operations a month later, and that the campaign would linger on for some three months without any decisive success, probably political action would have been employed with satisfactory results without incurring the cost in men and money involved in lifting the purdah of the tribes. The anticipations of the military authorities have been grievously disappointed. The general impression at head-quarters was that the Tirah campaign would be a battle and a march, leading to the immediate submission of the vanquished Afridis. No one expected that the mountaineers would choose their way of fighting and reserve their ammunition until the troops were retiring to camp after the destruction of the village fortifications, some of which were rebuilt within a week and had to be destroyed a second time. We do not go so far as a contemporary, which holds that the operations have ruined many reputations, and that the officers who hoped to make a reputation have been sadly disappointed. But it must be admitted that the Afridis have improved their military reputation to a degree which Sir William Lockhart and his colleagues must envy. It cannot be said of them, at all events, that the instances where they have been well handled have been few and far between, while the occasions of serious blundering have been many. Without artillery they have known how to keep beyond range of the very numerous guns brought into their country. Even at Dargai, where six massed batteries reinforced the efforts of the two pipers and for seven minutes rained shells upon their position, they knew how to evacuate their lines before any serious mischef was done them, and withdrew from the fight when the ammunition of which they had made such good use had become exhausted. The frontier correspondent of the *Daily News* dwells on the immense moral effect of the victory of Dargai, but the impartial historian will have to admit that honours were very fairly divided on that occasion both in regard to generalship and pluck. It is as well to bear this in mind, for the London press was so overcome with emotion at the fighting at Dargai, that the pacific spectator was moved to wonder "what our people would do if our soldiers ever fought a real battle, and won it, with the loss of five hundred officers and twenty thousand men. To judge by the comments we hear on these hillside skirmishes," says that humanitarian journal, "they would nearly go mad with pity and horror, and the muddle between exultation and repentance."

However this may be, the Tirah Expedition and the previous operations along the frontier furnished the London evening papers with a succession of sensational placards, each more alarming and harrowing than the other. They have done little else. General Sir Charles Gough has pointed out that this war, in which seventy thousand men have been employed, has been carried on within a distance of twenty-five or thirty miles of our long established and well-supplied military positions of Peshawar, Jamrud, and Kohat. Yet we have seen how little progress has been made in a six months' campaign, with the best equipped army ever put in the field by the Government of India, and commanded by picked officers. General Gough very fairly asks whether we have not here an object lesson as to what an invasion of India by a Russian army would involve, when obliged to traverse hundreds of miles of mountains to which Tirah would be a joke. Chitral was occupied two years ago, to strengthen our position as a barrier against Russia, and also as the apex of a V. With a line of communications two hundreds miles in length, a military garrison in Chitral is in an exposed and dangerous position and could do absolutely nothing against an invading army, which, if of any strength, must take a different route. The apex of the V leads but to the mazes of the Hindu-Khush. Such military posts are constructed with a view to resisting an attack by the mountaineers who are destitute of artillery. They would not be able to withstand the attack of a European force with the number of guns necessary to reduce them. For these and other reasons it is undoubtedly a serious mistake, as General Gough says, to fritter our troops away in holding useless and dangerous positions at Chitral, on the Samana Range, and in the Kurram Valley. That experienced officer, who knows the whole frontier by heart, would have us hold the Khyber, which gives access to Kabul, the one position commanding all the passes leading towards India. He would run a light railway from Peshawar through the pass to Lundi Kotal, a line which could be continued through the Jellalabad Valley, as far as Gundamuk, if it were necessary to advance on Kabul to withstand an invasion from the North. He doubts, however, whether Russia will risk an army through the passes of the Hindu-Khush. If she does, so much the worse for her. On another point, General Gough asks a very pertinent question. How is it that while we have endless wars along our frontier, Russia remains calm and dignified and free from all these constant disturbances ? :—"Is perpetual warfare the inexorable decree of our fate, or a necessary consequence of our beautiful and civilising mission or are we utterly wanting in that tact and judgment which usually characterises English officers in their dealings with brave but savage races. Would it not be possible for us to maintain friendly relations with them ?" Whether it would be possible or not we have hitherto conspicuously failed in maintaining friendly relations with our tribal neighbours. In the last fifty years there have been forty-six expeditions, of which thirty were, ostensibly at least, undertaken to punish the aggression of the tribes, and sixteen as the direct consequence of the forward policy. Punitive expeditions were of an average strength of less than three thousand men. The expeditions for political purposes averaged less than nine thousand. The Commander-in-Chief, Sir George White, regards this state of affairs as the result of a law of nature. Wherever civilisation and barbarism are in contact, civilisation must prevail, and the barbarian must be compelled to submit.

We may turn with advantage to an article in *Blackwood* for January to find a very different explanation of the persistence of the Government of India in a policy, always costly and frequently disastrous. The writer, who evidently speaks with full knowledge of the machinery of the Indian Government, puts his finger on the weak point. While the Military Department, the Revenue Department, the Finance Department, the Public Works Department and the Legislative Department are each under administrative chiefs, who are the colleagues of the Viceroy, and introduce into the Council proposals affecting those great central organisations, the Viceroy himself is the only member possessing initiative in matters of foreign policy. His Excellency is his own Foreign Minister. The Foreign Department determines and controls the relations of the State with the transfrontier spheres of influence and with the independent States in India. In that department are originated measures affecting the issues of peace or war beyond the frontier and the content or discontent of the great feudatories. The Viceroy is appointed for five years, but the strain of his high office is so great that he rarely remains in India for the full term. For the first year or two he has everything to learn and cannot venture upon any new departure or policy of his own. The time in which he can bring mature judgment and full knowledge to bear on questions affecting the spheres of influence beyond the frontier and the relations between the Supreme Government and the Native States, is very limited. "All this being so," says this observer, "is it not remarkable that when questions of such moment are being considered in Council, of all the members there is not one, save the Viceroy, whose special part it is to bring out their probable bearing on the interests and susceptibilities of those affected by them." It is true, there is a Foreign Secretary, but he has no vote or place in Council, and the tendency for some time past has been to keep him in the background, the Viceroy taking the whole responsibility of the important measures of Government affecting foreign policy. The remedy suggested for this state of things is that there should be interposed between the Viceroy and the Secretary, a Foreign Minister chosen for his proficiency in the science of encouragement, conciliation, and the turning of hostility into friendship, as well as the simpler science of attack and defence. The writer in *Blackwood*, like Sir Charles Gough, is struck by the success which Russia has achieved in gaining over her uncivilized neighbours, and converting them into sources of strength. He does not doubt that England can perform the same task without interminable expeditions ending in annexation.

OWING to the recrudescence of plague the Trustees of the Port are not making up for the revenue losses of last year, in the closing months of 1897-98, so well as was anticipated in the Budget estimates. The work at the Docks as compared with twelve months ago shows, however, considerable improvement, two of the principal obstacles in the way of the export trade having been removed—the famine, and the reluctance of Continental ports to have anything to do with Bombay shipping, which was so marked in the early stages of the plague. Foreign countries have long since learned that, in view of the precautions taken here by the Port authorities, the risks of plague infection from vessels from Bombay harbour are infinitesimal, and consequently they are loyally abiding by the moderate restrictions agreed upon at the Venice Convention. At the same time by driving from Bombay many traders, especially among the Jains, and also limiting the labour supply, the plague is having an undoubtedly injurious effect upon trade. This is chiefly seen in the accumulation of uncleared stocks, which, while not reaching the gigantic proportions of last year, are very considerable. Of course a contributary cause of this slowness to take up indents is the tightness of the money market. When the combination of unfavourable circumstances which has marked local commercial conditions for so long is taken into account, the wonder is not that there has been so great a falling off in trade, but that the reduction has not been more marked. The favourable outlook for the crops is sure to produce an improvement in exports, but opinion differs in business circles as to whether the advance will be in any way commensurate with the brighter agricultural outlook. While some observers incline to the belief that it will, others are of opinion that the depleted stocks of grain will be replenished before produce is sold for export on a large scale. The cultivators will of course be obliged to sell, but it may reasonably be anticipated that the bunniahs will keep back some of the grain for their now empty granaries. The habit of keeping in reserve large stores of food-stuffs is a survival from the so-called "golden age" of Native rule when the State had no comprehensive and organised system of famine relief, when the means of communication were extremely meagre, and when the importation of food-grains was undreamed of. In those days the accumulation of stocks was a necessity for the salvation from starvation of the bunniah himself as well as of his neighbour. In the present age it is no longer a necessity, but it is a distinct economic advantage ; and it may therefore be hoped that the custom will retain its hold upon the grain dealers. When the recent famine commenced Sir John Woodburn expressed the belief that the supply of food in India would for the first time in the history of famines be largely supplemented by shipments from abroad, although at the same time Government declined to interfere with private enterprise by importing grain on its own account. But the operations of private enterprise in this respect fell far below the anticipations of Sir John Woodburn ; indeed, from a purely commercial, as distinct from a philanthropic aspect, they were non-existent. Burma is a part of British India, and the large receipts of rice therefrom cannot be reckoned as a foreign supply. The fact was that no necessity arose for shipments of food-grains from abroad, simply because the accumulated stocks in the country were sufficient to feed the entire population. Parts of the Empire where the supply was in excess of the demand were able, thanks to the ample means of communication that exist under British rule, to send their surplus stock to less fortunate districts. The famine relief afforded by the State was called for not by actual insufficiency of the food-supply, but by its dearness owing to the need to utilise the reserve of grain held in the country—a reserve sufficient to enable us to dispense with foreign supplies. This conclusion brings us again to the question whether with the good harvests of the present year the export of grain will be heavy. We are inclined to the opinion that it will, and that the bunniahs while laying by a reserve of stock will not seek to bring it up to the total of eighteen months ago in a single twelve months. The reserve having been expended, its replenishment will be spread over a series of years, the progress made in accumulation each season depending a great deal upon whether prices are high or low. But when every allowance is made for this process of replenishment, a good export season may be looked for, and we may fairly anticipate that the trade returns of the port of Bombay for this year will be in advance of those of 1897, though it will be a long time before we return to the best days of the past.

IN the first week of the New Year we called attention to the addition made by Government to the Plague Rules, whereby the Bombay Committee were empowered to detain suspicious persons making their way to Malabar and Cumballa Hills, and we expressed satisfaction that provision had thus been made with a view to keeping those residential districts free from infection. We took for granted that the new rules would at once be acted upon, but we learn from a well-known resident on the hill that little or nothing has so far been done. Twelve months ago the plague was taken to the hill, and many of the servants' quarters were infected by refugees who were given shelter unknown to the householders themselves. Happily there has been no recrudescence in Walkeshwar and Mabaluxmi up to the present, but unless effect is promptly given to the rule promulgated a fortnight ago it may be as hard hit as it was last year. Such parts of Bombay as are free from the disease should be kept as zealously guarded from infection as any place in the mofussil, for it is obvious that the more restricted the area of plague the less difficult will be the fight against it. The Plague Committee has heavy responsibilities on their hands, and new work should not be undertaken save where necessity arises. But the addition of two or three medical inspection stations to those already in existence will not, it is to be presumed, unduly tax the strength of the plague staff. All that is required is to locate a hospital assistant with a few sepoys at each of the approaches to the hill, to examine working class natives on their way up, and to detain such of them as have suspicious symptoms. The householders will thereby be saved the great calamity of again seeing plague within their gates, cutting off some of their servants, leading other domestics to run away, and at the same time attacking some of the residents themselves. We trust there will be no delay in taking preventative steps, such as were clearly contemplated when the orders of Government were passed.

HIS EXCELLENCY LORD SANDHURST returned to Bombay yesterdey from his tour in the Sind District by the British India Steam Navigation Company's steamship Kola, and landed at the Apollo Bunder. The Governor was accompanied by his brother, the Hon. R. Mansfield, Mr. A. M. T. Jackson, Acting Private Secretary, Major Richard Owen, Military Secretary, and Captain Young, Aide-de-Camp. The steamer was signalled at 10 o'clock—over an hour behind the usual time—and forty minutes after cast anchor off the Apollo Bunder. The Governor and the Staff started from the vessel in the police launch, and landed at the bunder at 11 o'clock, the arrival being private. Under the pavilion at the bunder, the Governor was met by Mr. H. G. Gell, Acting Commissioner of Police, Commander F. G. R. Finny, R.I.M., and Captain Leveson-Gower, Commnading the Body-Guard. After shaking hands with those present, his Excellency got into a carriage-and-pair which had been kept waiting, and, in company of his Private Secretary, drove to the Secretariat, escorted by the Body-Guard, and followed in another carriage by the Hon. R. Mansfield and the remaining members of the Staff. The Saluting Battery fired a salute of seventeen guns announcing the arrival of Brigadier-General F. Ventris, who had been to Cutch-Bhuj, and also returned by the same steamer.

WE understand that H. M. S. Sphinx is to proceed to the Mekran Coast as speedily as her repairs can be finished to join in the expedition there.

AT last a practical use for flying machines has been found. From Brooklyn news has come that Prof. Langley (the inventor of the aerial machine which flew half a mile over the Protomac River) and Prof. Watkins have constructed a flying machine designed to draw a railway car. It has been tested for several days on the Pennsylvania Railroad, and has, so it is asserted, drawn the car at the rate of six miles an hour. The machine is actuated by a gasoline engine.

AMONG the attractions of the Paris Exhibition of 1900 is to be an enormous painting by M. Henri Gervex of the Coronation of the Czar. The artist was present at the ceremony, and is now engaged on his preliminary sketches. He will shortly take up his abode in Russia, to collect materials, especially in making portraits of the various notabilities. The picture is to contain 200 portraits. "Let me add," said M. Gervex to an interviewer, "that although this painting will be a legitimate work of art through and through, a painting on canvas such as one might send to the Salon, I intend to borrow, for the purposes of exhibition, certain devices more properly belonging to the domain of the diorama. I have conceived the idea of heightening the realism of the exhibition in the following manner : In the first place I shall paint two panels, extending the scene on either side, and adjust them to the painting at a wide angle. Heavy draperies will conceal the extremities on all sides, while the light will fall from above through the intervening space. The spectator at a few metres distance will in consequence be subjected to a veritable optical illusion. He will see neither the beginning nor the end of the design ; he will feel himself in the very coronation hall itself. And I propose to add to the illusion—for the opening night of the exhibition at least—by engaging the choir of the Russian Chapel in the Rue Daru to chant the beautiful litanies of the Orthodox Church, while one of their number behind the draperies swings a censer and permeates the air with the choicest incense."

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

THE CHINESE QUESTION.

BRITISH CONDITIONS.

PEKIN, JAN. 17.

Sir Claude Macdonald, the British Minister, has informed the Tsungliyamen that England is willing to provide a loan for China conditional upon the opening of three Treaty Ports, which include Talienwan and Nanning, also the non-alienation of the Yangtse Kiang Valley to any other Power, besides the right to extend the Burma Railway through Yunnan.

China approves these conditions, but the Russian and French Ministers here are opposed to them.

ARRIVAL OF PRINCE HENRY AT ADEN.

LONDON, JAN. 18.

Prince Henry of Prussia has arrived at Aden, where he is being hospitably entertained, and stays till Thursday next.

The English newspapers are amused at the slow progress of the "mailed fist," and the constant coaling at British ports.

MORE DOCTORS FOR INDIA.

The Viceroy has wired to the Secretary of State asking for eight more doctors, two lady doctors, and twenty-five nurses, and says that more will be wanted if the plague goes on extending.

SIR MICHAEL HICKS-BEACH ON THE CHINA QUESTION.

Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, speaking at Swansea, last night, said that Great Britain did not desire to acquire territory in China, but to open the door to the world's commerce.

The Government, he said, were absolutely determined, even if necessary at the cost of war, not to allow the shutting of the door against us in that quarter.

THE TEST MATCH AT ADELAIDE.

In the test match at Adelaide, England was out for 278, and followed on, making 133 for one wicket.

Ranjitsinhji complains of the insulting remarks of some of the spectators yesterday, and declares he will not play in Adelaide again.

COTTON STRIKE IN AMERICA.

Twenty-five thousand cotton mill-hands have struck work in the United States against a reduction of wages.

The strike is spreading.

THE ANTI-JEWISH EXCITEMENT IN FRANCE.

The excitement is growing in France, and anti-Jewish demonstrations are taking place throughout the Provinces.

Riotous scenes took place in Paris last evening, and a large disorderly meeting was held against M. Zola, the Jews, and Captain Dreyfus.

The cavalry were called out, and charged the mob, several being wounded.

TENDERS FOR INDIA BILLS.

JAN. 17.

Tenders for one million sterling of India Bills amount to £9,770,000.

Subscribers at £98 17s. 2d. receive 75 per cent., and above in full.

THE CRETAN QUESTION.

Great Britain and France are disposed to agree to the candidacy of Prince George of Greece for the Governorship of Crete, but Germany is expected to oppose it.

CAPTURE OF A DERVISH TOWN.

Levies have captured the Dervish town of Sufieh, to the westward of Kassala.

THE MEKRAN COAST INCIDENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 17.

A letter, dated 14th, that is, five days after the attack on Captain Rurns' camp, has been received from Mr. Hickie, to the effect that he and Mr. Prunty were then safe and expected to arrive at Ormara on the 18th.

MILITARY NEWS.

The Government of India have sanctioned the inclusion of the revised allotment of Rs. 11,700 for Volunteer Camps-of-exercise, and Rs. 3,900 for Field Days in Bombay Command in the estimates for 1898-99.

The continuance has been sanctioned of deputation allowance as well as travelling expenses for British officers employed on recruiting duty in Madras Command in 1898-99 as already sanctioned for the current cold weather.

In consequence of the difficulty which has arisen in the Bombay Presidency in apportioning the consolidated rate levied upon householders in the cantonments under such headings as lighting, police, conservancy, and fire-protection, with a view to remission of charges in respect of services which cease when a house is unoccupied, the Government of India have sanctioned an amendment of the General Orders to provide generally throughtout in India for the dissociation of consolidated taxes imposed in the cantonments into two heads one leviable in respect of services which continue, and other in respect of services which do not continue, when a house is unoccupied.

A DEFAMATION CASE.

POONA, JAN. 18.

A case of defamation, which has been occupying the attention of Rao Saheb Mudliar, Special First Class Magistrate, during the last month, was decided to-day. Dr. Cabains De Mello, who was charged under Section 500 with defaming Dr. Sorabjee Hormusjee Mody, medical practitioner, with intent to injure him in his profession, has been fined Rs. 100.

The defence have given notice of their intention to appeal against the sentence.

THE PESTILENCE AT POONA.

There were 14 cases and 7 deaths in the City, to-day; in the Cantonment *nil*; in the Suburban limits 1 case only; and in the Districts 7 cases and 6 deaths.

TWO SOLDIERS IN TROUBLE WITH THE NATIVES.

Two men of the 1st Field Battery, who were out shooting on the 16th, near Camp Hinjouri, became embroiled with the natives of the village, who assaulted the men violently. A struggle followed, and a gun in the hands of one soldier exploded, severely wounding a native, who died shortly after. The matter is being enquired into.

EXTENSIVE FIRE IN POONA.

DAMAGE ESTIMATED AT A LAKH.

A fire broke out in the city, Sadasiv Peith, commencing in the timber yards, on the afternoon of the 17th, and although brought under control, is still smouldering. It broke out near the Maruti's Temple, spreading rapidly to the north-west. Four manuals and one steam-engine are still on the scene. A large number of houses have also been destroyed and damaged. The cause is a mystery. The flames were visible in the cantonment. The damage is estimated to amount to at least a lakh of rupees, the area of the fire being about 500 by 200 yards.

THE TIRAH EXPEDITION.

THE TROOPS ON THE FRONTIER.

RELIEFS AND WITHDRAWALS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 18.

The Royal Sussex, Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry, and the Yorkshire Light Infantry, which had recently been attached to the Tirah Force, have been relieved by the Devonshire, Dorsetshire, and Northamptonshire, Regiments, which are amongst the Corps which suffered most heavily from casualties and sickness in the late campaign. On return of the last named three Regiments to Peshawar, the Somersetshire Light Infantry move to Rawalpindi, where it will be permanently stationed.

The Derajat Mountain Battery left Jamrud yester day for Ali Musjid.

It is now anticipated that all time-expired men and reservists who have been detained in India in connection with the military operations on the frontier will be able to be sent home this trooping season. The men of the Dorsetshires, Devonshires, Northamptonshires, Royal Irish Regiment, Somersetshire Light Infantry, the Rifle Brigade Royal Irish Fusiliers, 4th Dragoon Guards 11th Hussars, and F. Battery Royal Horse Artillery have already been released. Those of the Argyll and Sutherlands will probably be freed shortly; while next month is expected to see the time-expired men and reservists of the West Kents, the Buffs, and the High land Light Infantry also at liberty.

THE COMMAND CHANGES.

General Elles succeeds Sir Power Palmer in the command of the Second Division a when the latter takes command of the Tirah Force, on General Lockhart's proceeding on leave. It is understood that Colonel Iam Hamilton acts for General Elles.

LATEST FROM THE FRONT.

CONTINUED DISTURBANCE IN THE KHYBER.

A Jirgah, comprising about five hundred Maliks and headsmen of all Afridi tribes, except the Zakka Khels, came into Jamrud late last night. They were to be interviewed by Colonel Warburton to-day.

One of the picquets on the Gandao Pass near Bara when withdrawing to Kotal, on the 16th, was fired on by the enemy at close quarters, losing two Pioneers killed and one wounded. The enemy's numbers were estimated at from forty to one hundred.

Generals Symons and Gaselee reconnoitred yesterday with a cavalry escort along the frontier from Jamrud to Fort Michni, and found all quiet.

News of further marauding comes from the Khyber and its neighbourhood. On the night of the 15th the Jeypore transport lines at Jamrud were broken into by four or five thieves, who seriously wounded a driver and injured two ponies, ultimately escaping themselves. The picquets returning to Lundi Kotal the next night were also fired on, and some of the newly laid water-pipes were taken up and broken.

SUBMISSION OF THE BONNERWALS.

THE FORCE RETURNING.

General Blood effected a junction with General Jeffreys at Ambeyla, on Monday. He now reports that the Bonnerwals having complied practically in full with Government terms, he is moving the force out of Bonner. The Hindustani fanatics have retired out of Amazai Valley altogether.

THE BONNER EXPEDITION.

THE MAD MULLA'S HOUSE.

LAHORE, JAN. 18.

A telegram to the "Civil and Military Gazette" runs:—General Blood and Head-quarters arrived at Daggar on Saturday, from Tursak. The remainder of the force under General Meiklejohn marched to the village of Riga, at the entrance to the Malandri defile which village is the Mad Fakir's home. The fakir is reported to have fled. The country traversed to-day is far more open and well wooded than any yet passed through. The villages bear a little resemblance to those of Swat and Bajour, being built without towers or fortifications. There are numerous traces of Hindu and Buddist periods. On Sunday night six of the new pipes at Lundi Kotal were destroyed by the enemy. The Tangi water-supply will not be completed for some days owing to the delay in the material coming up. A fair amount of water is, however, obtainable at Ulus Well, near the camp. A large amount of grass is now being brought in daily by the friendly Shinawaris, who have also brought in much timber for the fort.

WIRE WAS AGAIN CUT,

and a party of the 9th Gurkhas remained out to catch the wire-cutters, but saw no one. In the afternoon some firing from the direction of Ali Musjid was heard by the picquets, and about 2 p.m., General Hammond received a message from the Officer Commanding at Ali Musjid stating that a number of the enemy had been seen on the Kata Kushtia heights, and asking that guns might be turned on them. However, none of the enemy were seen until the picquets consisting of the 24th Gurkhas, commenced to return, when a few shots were fired at them from a sungar on the heights which was at once cleared by a few shells from the guns. No casualties occurred on our side. A convoy has also arrived without molestation.

SUBMISSION OF THE CHAMLAWALS.

THE FORCE TO BE BROKEN UP.

The Guides Infantry and No. 5 Company Madras Sappers proceeded yesterday to make a road from the top of the pass towards the village of Ambeyla. Heliographic communication was established with the 1st Brigade.

The Chamla Jirgah came in yesterday morning, and were interviewed by General Jeffreys. They stated that the Hindustani fanatics had been expelled into Chagarzar country; also that they submitted to all terms imposed by the Government, promising to have as many guns, swords, standards, and rupees as possible at the village of Ambeyla this afternoon; and further to bring in whatever supplies were wanted.

They were told in reply that they might bring their women, children, and cattle back to the villages from the hills, and that no damage would be done to their country so long as they abstained from firing or attacking our picquets.

There is no doubt, says the "Civil and Military Gazette," that the Bonner force will be broken up very soon. The 2nd Brigade may march through Chamla, but the 1st Brigade returns via Ambeyla.

THE PLAGUE IN JULLUNDUR.

RIGOROUS PREVENTIVE MEASURES.

The greatest precautions possible are being taken in Jullundur district to prevent the plague from spreading. The hospital and segregation camps are guarded by a cordon of police.

At Khan Khanan there are one Inspector, one Deputy Inspector, four Sergeants sixty-five constables, six town police, and forty-five village chowkidars.

The villagers of five infected villages are all housed in large huts made with bamboos and thatching.

THE CHAKLASI RIOT.

AHMEDABAD, JAN. 18.

In the Chaklasi riot ten arrests have been made. Bawa Ranchord, "bhagat," aged 55, is in custody at Nariad. Constables Punja and Mustafa are dead, and the three wounded are in hospital. The Kolis with their families have fled from Chaklasi. The Collector, police superintendent, police inspector, and military officers are at Chaklasi. The troops remain on a week. The cause of the riot is said to be the instigation of Bawa, owing to the revision of land revenue.

CALCUTTA SEASON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 14.

THE past week has been full of gaiety of one kind or another, and the tired Memsahibs who have been out every evening and express themselves glad that the Calcutta season is a short one, are only less to be sympathised with than their yet more tired husbands who have done the same without similar possibility of making up arrears of sleep in the daytime. But there are daughters and sisters to be taken round, and needless to say they have been having a very good time; especially those of them for whom this is a first season. It would be hopeless to attempt to describe all the functions and entertainments there have been since my last letter appeared, but I cannot forbear to mention a few of the more important of them. I must begin with Monday afternoon, when the first of Sir Alexander Mackenzie's garden parties took place. Everybody of course missed the charming hostess of Belvedere, who I am sorry to hear is not allowed by the doctors to leave home at present. Sir Alexander, too, though full of energy and life as ever, and evidently delighted to find himself once more at his post with the strength to carry through the municipal and other projects he has so deeply at heart, looked a shade older and more careworn than when I last saw him. His pleasure at being back is only equalled by the general satisfaction that is felt at having his strong hand at the helm and his good head in Council. But I digress from the garden party, which was a very pleasant one, almost everyone who is anybody in Bengal being there, and a goodly contingent of the Government of India to boot. The next night was the reception at Government House, where I had an opportunity of renewing acquantance with a number of my native friends and of seeing diamonds that neither riots nor earthquake have in any wise diminished. On Wednesday was the big ball at Belvedere, where was a large contingent from Government House, to say nothing of all the world and his wife besides, and some very pleasant dancing. Mrs. Popinjay confided to me that the electric light was hard on her complexion and that she liked Government House best because of the candles, but then Mrs. Popinjay's complexion is something that is worth seeing clearly, and I am only a man, so didn't agree with her—and truth to say she didn't mean me to.

The big function of all others came off on Thursday, and there is a serious difference of opinion in the family as to whether three thousand people sat in the big durbar or only fifteen hundred. Anyhow it was the biggest and most brilliant thing of its kind and also the best arranged I have ever seen, and from the girations and genuflexions of the Foreign Secretary and Mr. John Lang, who must I suppose be looked upon as professionals in the matter, to the more amateur performances of the high officials who were invested, it was truly wonderful. The solemn prance of the junior Under-Secretary, whose herculean task it was to marshal the high functionaries in the various processions, may have been a trifle gilbertian, but the net result was decidedly impressive, while the opportunity afforded was unique; for seeing, in one assembly, and that too under the most picturesque of all circumstances, an almost complete array not only of those who have successfully borne the burden of the responsibility of fighting the greatest famine of the century, but those older members of the two great Indian orders besides, who have won their distinctions in the administration of the most responsible posts which the Government of India have to offer. Side by side on the long rows of chairs down the centre of the pendal were the Lieutenant-Governor, and Chief Commissioner, Commander-in-Chief, Civilian, Lawyer, Scientist, Maharajah, Merchant and Soldier, each selected as the most distinguished in his own particular line; and however selection may often have erred, it was impossible to look down those two rows of able faces without feeling something of the magic of the keenness and ability that had brought each one of them individually into prominence. The speech made by Lord Elgin in his capacity of Grand Master on the occasion has already appeared in your columns; it is unnecessary therefore to refer to it in this place except to notice the enthusiasm with which the great assembly listened to the Queen's message it conveyed.

Friday night saw the usual Saturday club dance, and Saturday the races, and we have had besides a great deal of news of unusual importance. In the first place, the disturbance on the Mekran Coast, where a survey party has been attacked and several people killed by the local tribesmen, has claimed a good deal of attention, though the general impression seems to be that there are not the makings of anything much bigger than a dacoity in the whole of that region. No doubt a ferment is going on amongst the local tribesmen, but, as a man said to me at dinner the other night, if it were not for the unfortunate fact that a British survey party happened to be at work in the neighbourhood and came in for a bit of lawlessness from one side or the other, the matter might well have been left to sizzle out as it pleased. As it is, considerable anxiety will of course be felt until the lives of the three Europeans who have not yet come in are assured, but there is not thought to be any likelihood of any considerable body of troops being required to extract compensation from the chieftain responsible for the outrage.

Of far greater importance have been the developments on the Indian frontier during the week where the Bonerwals—so long a bugbear—have been submitting and paying up their fines and rifles with hardly a blow struck. Peshawar way, too, things look promising, and the surrender of Sergeant Walker, who has had unique experiences as a prisoner amongst the Afridis, probably marks the beginning of the end of the struggle with the Tirah folk, though the garrisoning of the Khyber promises to be a more troublesome business, on a small scale, than was expected. In Calcutta itself, however, it is only the soldier who now watches frontier matters very closely, for the question of the money market and the recasting the penal laws of the country, are matters that have to some extent taken the place of the Afridis in after-dinner talk. In regard to the first there appears to be little difference of opinion regarding the wisdom of the measure that was introduced at Friday's Council for accepting gold in England against rupee advances in India. At most, of course, it is no very great move, but Sir James Westland's speech is thought to indicate that the possibility of taking action upon lines not far removed from the ones which Messrs. Lindsay and Walker have sketched, is at least under consideration. Speculation is rife accordingly, for this would amount, in the opinion of most of the people I have talked to about it, to the cutting of the bond which now ties India to silver, and starting for better or for worse upon a gold basis.

THE TROOPING SERVICE.

THE TRANSPORT DUNERA.

THE Indian Transport Dunera is expected to arrive here to-day, with drafts of different regiments, consisting of 33 officers, 16 ladies, and 7 children, 6 warrant officers, 1,156 non-commissioned officers and men, 32 women, and 44 children. If the Transport does not reach her moorings by 8 a.m., the debarkation will take place the day after her arrival. The troops will be landed in the Sassoon Dock and conveyed to Deolali by two troop-trains. The first train to Deolali will leave at 6-5 p.m., with 7 officers, 529 men, 12 women, and 18 children, of the 1st Royal West Surrey Regiment, 1st Bedford Regiment, 1st Somerset Light Infantry, 1st Royal Highlanders, and 2nd Connaught Rangers (the families of all troops to go by this train). The second train will start at 7-20 p.m., with 11 officers, 525 men, 5 women, and 7 children, of the 2nd K. O. S. Borderers, 1st East Surrey Regiment, 2nd York and Lanc. Regiment, 1st Gordon Highlanders, 2nd Argyle and Sutherland Highlanders, and 1st Gloster Regt.

THE IMPERIAL TRANSPORT JELUNGA.

The Imperial Transport Jelunga, Captain H. P. Jones, arrived in harbour, yesterday, at 10-30 a.m., from Hongkong, which port she left on the 1st January with details, calling at Singapore on the 7th, where she embarked the 1st Rifle Brigade, Penang on the 9th, and Colombo on the 15th instant. She called here to disembark 100 men of the above regiment to join the 3rd Rifle Brigade. The Jelunga has on board, for conveyance to England, 15 officers, 1 lady and 1 child, 953 men rank-and-file, 7 women, and 15 children of the 1st Rifle Brigade, and details 23 officers, 15 ladies, and 18 children, 68 men, 13 women, and 29 children. She had fine weather with a smooth sea during the voyage. After disembarking the 100 men abovementioned, she resumed her homeward voyage at about 2-30 p.m.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

(FROM OUR COMMERCIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, DEC. 31.

FROM a commercial point of view the year which closes to-day began with many causes for anxiety, chief amongst which were the reopening of the Eastern Question by the dispute between Greece and Turkey and the development of plague and famine in India. There was also the Cuban Question, threatening complications between the United States and Spain, and adversely affecting the interests of investors in the securities of both those Powers. Then there was the disappointment of those persons who expected a "boom" as the immediate consequence of the recent defeat of Mr. Bryan—the Democratic and Silver candidate for the Presidency of the United States—and the reopening of the Tariff Question, not for the purpose of introducing further modifications in the direction of Free Trade, but with the object of checking trade by a restoration of high M'Kinleyism. India suffered from light money which greatly increased the depressing influence of famine and plague on trade and threatened the gravest embarrassment to merchants. The natives of India, moreover, were deprived of their usual resource in times of stress, that of being able to convert their silver savings into rupees at their full original monetary value for the satisfaction of their needs, and symptoms of discontent, irrespective of the natural consequences of epidemic sickness, deficient crops, and scarcity of food, or rather of money with which to buy food, presented themselves. In view of all these dubious conditions, it is not surprising if the long-hoped-for revival of trade has been again delayed. It cannot be said that the year has shown any decided continuity of the more or less sporadic symptoms of revival which raised hopes in 1895 and again in 1896. As it developed the stagnation in Indian trade increased. There was considerable activity in our export trade to the United States, induced by the desire to get in goods of all kinds before the impending higher duties were actually imposed, but this has, of course, been followed during the latter part of the year by a corresponding collapse. In Australia, notwithstanding the extension of gold-mining, repeated unfavourable climatic conditions, with crop deficiencies and a crushing burden of debt, have prevented a recovery in the banking position, which continues to be a source of anxiety. It is admitted that the recovery in the position of the colonies which was hoped for in 1896 has been deferred for at least another year. In China the further fall in the gold price of silver and the silver exchanges, in consequence of the closing of the Japan Mints to silver and the adoption of the "gold standard," has had a most adverse influence, which has been intensified by monetary stringency, partly due to the return of silver yen to Japan, where also a condition of financial crisis has been developed. Crop failures in Argentina and financial difficulties, with, according to some authorities, too abundant coffee crops in Brazil, accompanied, strange to say, by a further fall in the Brazilian exchange—which stood at a trifle over 8d. last year, and has this year hovered about 7d., the par rate being 2s. 3d.,—and a civil war in Uruguay have seriously contracted South American demand for British goods. Finally, the one branch of British industry whose prosperity helped to conceal decline in other directions, the engineering and machine-making trades, has suffered from a protracted dispute between employers and employed, resulting apparently from a desire on the part of the latter to convert some of the "over-production" to which certain high authorities attribute the the depression of trade and prices generally into increased leisure.

Brief periods only of partially profitable working have fallen to the lot of those engaged in the cotton industry during the past year. Mainly, the results of the year's work have been persistently bad, or at least unprofitable, and it would be necessary to go back a long time to discover a period when the unfavourable conditions generally prevailing were so prolonged. The combination of circumstances more or less affecting nearly all the principal distributing and consuming markets has been of a character that interferred with the free flow of orders. Consequently, restricted demand told first upon prices, and then gradually producers were compelled to stop machinery as involving less loss than running. It is exceedingly doubtful whether the difficulties of producers have been greater at any period since the American war. Not only have producers had to contend with difficulties arising from a relatively small stock of raw cotton in the ace of a promised abundance of supply when the new crop came to market, but also with a feeble and inadequate demand for their productions. A striking feature has been the extremely narrow margin at times between the cost of cotton and the price of goods. The result of this state of affairs was that in the month of September steps were taken to bring about a reduction of wages in the trade generally. It was found, however, that no united action was possible in the weaving sections, but the desire in the spinning branches of the trade was said to be sufficiently unanimous to allow of notices of 5 per cent. being given. The proposal was rejected by the operatives. Thereupon a conference meeting between the representatives of the employers and of the operatives was held, and proposals were made by the former for arbitration and accepted by the operatives, but no agreement could be arrived at as to the date from which the state of trade was to be taken into consideration by the arbitrator. Finally the collapse of the movement occurred on December 7, when it was resolved by the employers to drop the demand, as it was found impossible to secure sufficient adherence to the proposal owing to the improved position with regard to engagements, and the decline in the price of raw American cotton, which had increased margins. A more embarrasing factor in India, even than the plague and the famine has been the extreme stringency of money, the Bank rates being as high as 12 per cent. and not below 9 per cent. from the beginning of the year until the end of June, while the bazaar rates were much higher, and at times it was found impossible to borrow money even on Government securities. Importers had to undertake the enormous burden of financing stocks of goods for native dealers who were unable to effect sales or to finance their holdings themselves. The higher level of Indian exchange, which at one time touched the record rate, since the closing of the Indian Mints in June, 1893, of 1s. 4 1-8d., assisted business to only a partial extent, compared with what it would have done under normally healthy conditions. The declining tendency in the price of silver, which became more pronounced after March, and which culminated in a collapse to 23 3-4d., the lowest recorded price, in the month of August, demoralised business with China and other silver-using countries, and until some recovery occurred fresh orders were practically unobtainable. Money in China has been exceedingly dear and scarce, and the native dealers have experienced great difficulty for a time in meeting their engagements. Financial difficulties in Japan have also interfered occasionally with dealers taking up their contracts. The home trade in cotton goods has unfortunately suffered from the crisis in the engineering trade, which has directly and indirectly curtailed the spending power of numerous sections of the community.

There are nearly a hundred limited liability companies engaged in the cotton-spinning trade, controlling between 7,000,000 and 8,000,000 spindles, or about one fifth of the total productive capacity of the country. The capital invested in these concerns is not far short of £8,000,000, and their annual reports are of great interest, especially now that we are threatened with new company flotation in the trade. We have before us the returns of eighty-six companies for 1897. Eleven of them made losses—£11,341 in all. The others earned as profits £156,000. Deducting the losses of eleven mills, the result is a net profit of £145,000. This is much better than 1896, when the net profit was only £46,000. In 1892, 1893, and 1894 the cotton limiteds were piling up heavy losses, but with 1895 an improvement set in. But a glance at the respective debit and credit balances of the eighty-six companies shows the position in another aspect. There are credit balances in forty-two cases, totalling £47 000. And the remaining forty-four companies have debit balances of over £317,000, and the total result is thus distinctly depressing

According to a report on the trade of Japan, compiled by Consul Brenan at the present moment it is estimated that 20,000,000 yen are invested in industrial establishments, and a similar amount in banks, and in this respect Osaka is far ahead of any other city. A recent official return states that there are 4,692 factories, large and small. In these are employed 31,400 men and 27,900 women. Besides these there are 19,000 weaving establishments, with over 30,000 handlooms giving employment to 5,600 men and 40,000 women weavers. Throughout Japan it is computed that there are 600,000 handlooms, employing 48,000 men and 896,000 women. These looms are engaged in weaving silk, cotton, hemp and jute. In the article of cotton, the province of Aichi is the greatest weaving district. It turns out 15,000,000 pieces of cotton cloth, the total production of Japan being 30,000,000 pieces. Osaka with its handlooms supplies only 3,330,000 pieces. It is clear that here is a promising field for the introduction of modern weaving machinery. The fuel consumed in one year in Osaka factories is 2,103,000 tons of coal, 14,000 tons of coke, 22,000 tons of charcoal, and 42,000 tons of wood. It is especially in the direction of cotton spinning that Osaka has made rapid strides. At the close of 1896 there were in operation in that city 15 spinning mills with 280,000 spindles, the total for all Japan being 57 mills with 670,000 spindles. The Osaka mills employ 4,884 men and 14,655 women, 6,401 of the latter being lodged and boarded in the factories. The majority of the female operatives are under 21 years of age. Of the spindles 95 per cent are rings, and the rest mules, and the tendency is to give up mules altogether. All the Osaka mills with the exception of one spin low counts, the average being 18's. The one exception the Nippon mill, is spinning yarns of 60 and 80 counts, as well as gassed yarns, but the experiment has not proved a success, and the factory is one of the few that are not paying well. It finds difficulty in procuring skilled labour, and when I visited the mill it was only working half the spindles, and it was evident that the girls were very inexpert at their work. The want of success in this mill has discouraged other companies from attempting the spinning of high counts, and it is unlikely that in the development of this industry any more capital will be invested in machinery for producing fine yarns or gassed yarns. The half yearly statement of one of the most prosperous of the Osaka mills is included in the report. This mill has 35,000 spindles, and it ran for 167 days and nights. During this period it used on an average 41,645lb, of raw cotton per day of 24 hours, and yielded 34,533lb. of yarn of an average of 16's counts giving an average of 15oz. 11dr. per spindle per 24 hours. The coal consumption was 28 tons a day, and the hands employed averaged 3,0981 a day. This mill shows profits of 209,501 yen. to be appropriated as follows:—A dividend of 10 per cent for the half year 75,000 yen, reserve fund 100,000 yen bonus to employes 20,200 yen, balance to next account 14,301 yen.

But since the report was written things have been less prosperous. Nemesis, which is sure of foot, if not always swift, has overtaken the gentlemen who have been so busy during the past two years in the promotion of banking and other commercial corporations in Japan. It was impossible that profitable employment could be found for a tithe of the new concerns projected with such a light heart. Not only are the mushroom fry being killed off by the score, but our mail advices state that three of the principal banks of Osaka, where the cotton-spinning industry is centred, which down to this year have paid dividends ranging up to 15 per cent., have suspended payment, and that others have been kept going only by the temporary assistance of the Bank of Japan. A number of big bankruptcies are also announced, and it is said that the joint-stock companies in Tokio, as well as in Osaka, are severely affected. Matters are not likely to be influenced for good by the political situation in the Far East, seeing that much depends upon the state of the share market, and that values are falling rapidly as a consequence of the troubles. In spite of what Count Okuma and anyone else may say, it has all along been clear that Japan has been soaring too ambitiously since she learned the use of her wings.

Some of the Treasury Bills allotted yesterday at 2 9-16 per cent. have already changed hands at 2 1-2 per cent. Seeing that the allotments were in three months' paper this would appear to indicate a belief in an easier condition of the money market before very long. But whether this will be so or not is, of course, very problematical, depending as it does almost entirely upon the foreign demand for gold, which, by the way, is somewhat less pronounced for Continental account than it has recently been, owing to a relapse in the value of money in Berlin. On the other hand, financial affairs in India are anything but encouraging, while New York may soon be taking gold from us.

THE PLAGUE COMMITTEE AND INOCULATION.

MR. GILBERT has received the following reply from the Plague Committee to the letter published in our columns last week:—

Plague Committee Office,
Town Customs House,
Bombay, 15th January, 1898.

From the Chairman, Plague Committee, Bombay, to Mr. R. Gilbert, Bandora.

Sir,—I have the honour to acknowledge your letter of the 13th instant, and in reply to say that the Committee cannot undertake to encourage inoculations for the purpose of exempting persons from detention in quarantine or segregation camps. The Committee would invite attention to the fact that voluntary inoculation is being encouraged by the Municipal authorities, and that several stations have already been established in different parts of the city for the purpose. Under these circumstances it does not seem advisable that the Committee should interfere.—I have, etc.,

(Sd.) J. M. CAMPBELL,
Chairman, Plague Committee.

THE NEW MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

APPROXIMATE RESULTS.

THE approximate results of the Municipal elections which took place on Monday, was issued from the Municipal office yesterday afternoon. The order in which the candidates stood at the poll was as under:—

A WARD—6 Seats.

1 Dr N N Katrak
2 Mr D E Wacha
3 Mr N J Gamadia
4 Mr K M Shroff
5 Mr Mir Aun Ali
6 Mr Kaliandas Keshavdas

B WARD—8 Seats.

1 Mr Ibrahim Rahimtulla
2 Dr Ismail Jan Mahomed
3 Dr A G Viegas
4 Mr Fazalbhoy Jumabhoy Lalji
5 Mr Rahimtulla Khairaz
6 Mr Dostmahomed Allana
7 Mr Fazulbhai Jumabhai Lalji
8 Rao Saheb V Vandekar
*9 Dr Nadershaw Sukhia

C WARD—8 Seats.

1 Mr Vithaldas Damoder Mulji
2 Mr Abdul Hussein Adamji Pirbhai
3 Mr Badrudin bin Abdulla Kur
4 Dr K N Bahadurji
5 Rao Bahadur Dhakji Kashinathji
6 Mr Tribhowandas M Nathubhai
7 Mr Karsondas Chubildas
8 Dr D M DeSilva
*9 Mr Pranjiwandas Kaliandas
*10 Dr C H F Underwood

D WARD—5 Seats.

1 Dr Cowasji Edulji Dadachanji
2 The Hon Dr Bhalchandra Krishna
3 Mr S D Khote
4 Mr Hari S Dixit
5 Mr Hormusji Shapurji Vakil
*6 Dr D M De Silva

E WARD—5 Seats.

1 Mr Kazi Kabirudin
2 Mr Hajee Usuf Hajee Ismail
3 Mr Sorabjee C Dhondi
4 Rao Saheb Elappa Balaram
5 Mr Jaya Karadi Lingu
*6 Mr Shapurji B Katrak
*7 Mr Charlesstone Hewett

F WARD—2 Seats.

1 Mr Bhagwandas Narotumdas
2 Mr Kharshedji N Wadia
*3 Mr Jamshedji Ardeshir H Wadia

G WARD—2 Seats.

1 Mr Karimbhai Adamji Pirbhai
2 Mr Ardeshir Framji Unwalla
*3 Dr D A De Monte
*4 Mr Pranjiwandas Kaliandas

The candidates, against whose names an asterisk (*) is placed, either failed to be elected or retired from the contest in their respective wards during elections.

BOMBAY ADMINISTRATION REPORT.

A YEAR OF PLAGUE AND FAMINE.

THE annual administration report was issued yester day. The report says:—

The year 1896-97 marked the completion of sixty years since her Most Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria ascended the throne of Great Britain and Ireland and was in consequence a year of rejoicing throughout the Empire; but in the Bombay Presidency a shadow was cast over the entire period by the simultaneous prevalence of famine and plague. These two calamities retarded the prosperity of every class of the inhabitants and affected every branch of the administration. With the exception of the Province of Sind, the season was unfavourable throughout the Presidency and exceptionally so in the Deccan and parts of the Southern Maratha Country, where the distress resulting from a partial failure of the early and a total failure of the later harvest over a large area was aggravated by the sudden and general rise in the prices of all food-grains, and spread to tracts hitherto considered immune from famine. In these circumstances a large decrease was inevitable in the agricultural stock of the Presidency, but it is gratifying to note that of all classes of cattle, plough-cattle suffered least. At the same time the character of the season gave a special impetus to the construction of works of irrigational utility and the cultivators were encouraged to improve their holdings in many ways by the increased liberality with which Government granted advances. While the agricultural classes were thus undergoing a somewhat severe trial, industry and commerce, which are to a great extent, centred in Bombay, passed through an acute crisis. As soon as the plague had established itself in Bombay in October 1896, fear of the disease and dread of the measures undertaken for its suppression became manifest among the people. A great part of the population fled from the city leaving many mills without labourers and the markets almost deserted. This interruption to industry and commerce lasted till confidence was restored in April 1897, and seriously checked the normal expansion of the mill industry and the growth of the trade of the port. The total value of the external commerce of the Port of Bombay sunk to the lowest level recorded since 1887-88. The decline was common to both foreign and coasting trade and was noticeable in both merchandise and treasure transactions. At the same time the total value of the sea-borne trade of the port of Karachi, where plague breaking out in December 1896, similarly interrupted and hampered commerce, fell from 15·59 crores of rupees in 1895-96 to 13·08 crores during the year under review. The value of the trade at Aden also showed a slight falling off, but this was due to other causes. This depression in trade and the failure of the harvests were reflected in the decline in the earnings of all the main lines of railway except the G. I. P. and Southern Maratha Railways, which owed an increase in their earnings to the large quantities of grain carried to the famine-stricken districts of the Deccan and the Southern Maratha Country. Passing to the subject of protection, the increase in the volume of crime and the diminished success attending the efforts of the police in dealing with it are matters for regret, but are wholly attributable to the abnormal conditions of the year. As was to be expected, civil litigation showed a large decrease both as regards the number of the suits instituted and the value of the interests involved. The financial results of the year's administration show a decline of over 1·51 crores of rupees in the net surplus; Imperial Civil receipts fell off under every important head of revenue, the decrease being only slightly counterbalanced by a small saving in expenditure. Famine necessitated the remission or suspension of considerable sums of Land Revenue. Famine and plague re-acted unfavourably on the Excise, Salt, Stamp and Forest revenues, while the decrease under Customs was in a large measure, the result of the recent fiscal legislation. Provincial finances were even more seriously affected. The revenue which varies directly with Imperial receipts showed a considerable decline; at the same time direct and indirect expenditure on account of famine relief operations and measures for the suppression of the plague largely increased the expenditure and the year ended with a net surplus balance of 18 lakhs of rupees as compared with 40 lakhs in 1895-96. In addition to plague public health suffered also from cholera, and while the number of medical institutions increased, they were attended by fewer patients, as the fear of being treated as plague patients kept away, many persons, who would otherwise have sought relief. The attendance at schools and colleges fell off wherever plague broke out, and though famine checked to some extent the spread of primary education in the Deccan, normal progress was made elsewhere, not the least encouraging feature being the increased attendance at girls' schools.

THE DIAMOND JUBILEE.

The 22nd June 1897 marked the completion of 60 years, since her Most Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria, Empress of India, ascended the throne of Great Britain and Ireland. The Diamond Jubilee of her Majesty was celebrated with fervour and loyalty throughout the Presidency on the 21st and 22nd June. On the 22nd his Excellency the Governor held a levee and afterwards attended Divine service in state at Poona. In the evening a State Banquet and Reception were given at Government House, Ganeshkhind. As a mark of Her Majesty's clemency, 1,864 convicts were released from the various prisons and jails in the Presidency, while the sentences of 5,189 otherswere reduced. Throughout the Presidency generally and in the Native States subordinate to the Government of Bombay the two days were devoted to general rejoicings. At almost every important centre the poor were fed and clothed, the school children feted and the towns illuminated. In every Native State public darbars were held and many of the chiefs inaugurated works of public utility in commemoration of the event.

THE POONA MURDERS.

The general rejoicings were, however marred when it became known that Mr. W. C. Rand, I. C. S., Chairman of the Poona Plague Committee, and Lieutenant Ayerst of the Indian Staff Corps had been shot at and killed while returning in their carriages from the state banquet at Ganeshkhind. The murderers made good their escape at the time and their capture had not been effected before the close of the year under review. Lieutenant Ayerst was killed on the spot, but Mr. Rand lingered on for several days and finally succumbed on the 3rd July.

FAMINE.

The area affected by famine lies in the Deccan and Southern Maratha divisions of the Presidency and comprises the whole of the collectorates of Sholapur, Ahmednagar, Poona, Satara, Nasik and Bijapur, and parts of Khandesh, Belgaum and Dharwar. These districts have, according to the census of 1891, a total population of 8,397,445. The peculiarities of the season which adversely affected the harvests were that tracts dependent for the most part on kharif crops received excessive rain till about the middle of August, which proved injurious to crops, and necessitated re-sowing in several places; while beyond a few scattered showers there was practically no rain in September and October, when it was most required to bring the kharif crops to maturity and to enable rabi sowings to be undertaken. There was, however, some useful rain in November, which improved the condition of the rabi crops already sown and rendered further sowings possible in almost all the affected districts. Again in December there were a few showers but their effects were beneficial only to a small extent. On the whole, the outturn of kharif crops in the affected districts was not as much as one-quarter of the average, and there were virtually no rabi crops except in a few favoured spots. But the character of the season does not of itself adequately account for the large demand for relief which occurred. The sudden and general rise in the prices of food-grains pressed heavily on persons who had no savings; the distress was aggravated in parts of the Poona and Satara districts by the fact that many of the labourers who usually resort to Bombay for work during the fair season had not this resource during the prevalence of plague, and it subsequently became necessary to open relief works in tracts hitherto considered immune from famine.

In view of the abnormally low outturn of the harvests in the affected districts, the supply of food, both to those on relief works and the people generally, became a matter for serious consideration. The means of communication are excellent throughout the affected tracts. The greater part is traversed by the G. I. P., Dhond-Manmad and Southern Maratha Railways, and local communications with Railway Stations are fairly plentiful and good. It was determined, therefore, to abstain from all interference with ordinary trade, as it appeared that private enterprise would do all that was required. The fact that at no time was there any actual deficiency of food supply in any of the affected districts fully justified the policy pursued and the large import of grain into every affected district affords ample evidence of the utility of railways in times of famine. The supply of fodder, which was found to be very scarce throughout the affected area, was, however, on a different footing. The forests of Khandesh and the Southern Maratha Country were known to contain large quantities of good edible grass, but it was felt that private traders could not be expected to take the risks attendant on cutting grass in and transporting it from remote jungles. A special establishment was accordingly organized, whose duty it was to cut grass and deliver it in pressed bundles at convenient centres, where it could be sold to cattle owners. There was at first no demand for this grass, but later on, when the supply of other fodder was completely exhausted, it was eagerly purchased and undoubtedly was the means of maintaining many cattle just as they were required for agricultural operations.

As soon as scarcity was manifest in any district the programme of relief works which had been carefully prepared beforehand was carried into execution. The extent and severity of the distress was at first ascertained by test relief works, on which the prescribed tests were rigorously enforced. Immediately the demand for labour at famine wages was found to be keen, the labourers were concentrated on regular relief works. The collection and breaking of road metal were considered to be the most suitable works in the early stages of the famine, but subsequently several large irrigation works and the construction of the embankments of two railways were undertaken. The numbers relieved rose continuously from November 1896 to April 1897, the daily average number relieved during the latter month being 438,339, including dependants and those gratuitously relieved. Gratuitous relief was given to such as were unable to work and the menial village officers whom their duties detained in their villages were similarly assisted. During the months of May and June, the numbers gradually declined, but rose again during July, the daily average number on the hands of the State during the last week in that month being 384,913. One of the most satisfactory features of the relief operations was the keen appreciation of tagavi advances evinced by the cultivators. The sum advanced in the affected districts amounted to over Rs. 30½ lakhs, and many persons who would otherwise have been forced to seek state relief found congenial employment on small works carried out with the aid of these advances. The money was for the most part spent on improvements which will alleviate distress in future, under the direct supervision of those most interested in using it to the best advantage and therefore in the most economical manner. Many wells dug or repaired came into use in time to assist the cultivation of excellent food and fodder crops. On the relief works themselves labourers and people of low caste, who are most improvident and never accumulate savings to help them in a period of distress, formed the bulk of the persons employed. There were also a few small agriculturists, but the mass of the cultivators were able to maintain themselves and the more prospereus land-holders while dispensing with casual labour, retained some of their regular employes in their service.

As the distress was still keen when the period covered by this report ended, it is impossible to estimate the precise effects of this calamity. However, it is highly satisfactory to note that the number of deaths reported to be due to starvation is only 10, and in most of these cases it is doubtful whether starvation was the sole or actual cause of the deaths, and that the physical condition of the people has not appreciably deteriorated:—facts which must be ascribed to the timely starting of relief works, so that there never was a time when a man could not earn a livelihood had he chosen to work for it.

PLAGUE.

Towards the end of September 1896, it became evident that plague had established itself in the Mandvi quarter of the city of Bombay. The epidemic travelled steadily but somewhat slowly from one quarter of the city to another, until after some fluctuations, it reached its maximum intensity in February 1897. From that month it began to decline, and continued to do so till the end of July when the average number of daily cases recorded did not exceed 23. In the period between September 1896 and the 31st July 1897, the number of cases officially reported was 12,697 and of deaths 10,724. From Bombay the plague was carried by fugitives in all directions; and the Thana district was the first to receive infection owing to the large number of persons who settled there along the line of suburban trains. The first case in that district occurred on the 6th October 1896. The next place in the Presidency proper to become infected was Poona City, where the first indigenous case was discovered on the 1st January 1897. The district of Kolaba on the mainland opposite the island of Bombay, which, though nearer than Poona, has but slight connection by rail received infection somewhat later, the first indigenous case occurring on the 8th January. Northwards from Thana, in the adjoining district of Surat, plague was discovered on the 12th February, and it appears to have become epidemic in the State of Palanpur, lying to the north of Gujarat, and in Cutch, a native State lying on the coast between Bombay and Karachi, about the same time. Meanwhile Karachi in Sind had become infected in December 1896; thence the plague spread to the Hyderabad and Shikarpur districts, appearing in the former in January and in the latter in February. Of the mofussil areas attacked during the period ending with the 31st July 1897, the State of Cutch suffered most heavily. The number of cases that occurred there, inclusive of those imported, was 4,976 and of deaths 4,335. The number of cases in the Thana districts was 4,958 and of deaths 3,812. Poona City had 2,087 cases and 1,908 deaths, and the district 352 cases and 283 deaths. In the Surat district cases numbered 2,119 and deaths 1,615, and in the Kolaba district 1,291 and 1,146 respectively, while in the Palanpur State there were 141 attacks and 92 deaths. In Sind, Karachi recorded 4,170 cases, in 3,041 of which death ensued, while in the district the cases numbered 234 and deaths 174. The Shikarpur district had 992 cases and 696 deaths, and the Hyderabad district 626 cases and 480 deaths. A small number of cases, mostly imported, occurred in various districts throughout the Presidency besides those above mentioned, but the disease did not become epidemic in any of them.

On the discovery of the plague in Bombay, the Municipal Commissioner assumed, with the sanction of Government special powers under Section 434 of the City of Bombay Municipal Act, which enabled him to enforce the removal of the sick to, and their segregation in hospitals, and the entry into houses for the purpose of cleansing them; but in the early stages of the disease, although extensive measures of sanitation including the disinfection of houses were undertaken, and such of the sick as were unable to make provision for their own treatment and isolation were taken to hospital, it was thought inexpedient in face of the unreasoning dread of segregation manifested by the people to enforce it generally. Subsequently when these measures, supplemented as they were by the cleansing of large areas in anticipation of the advent of the disease, and by the flight of a great part of the population, failed to stamp out the epidemic, compulsory segregation of all the sick that could be discovered by systematic house to house visitations was carried out by a Plague Committee under the presidency of Brigadier-General W F Gatacre, C B, D S O, appointed under the powers conferred on Government by the Epidemic Diseases Act III of 1897. In the mofussil till the passing of this Act, the measures adopted for combating the plague were usually the same as those described in the city of Bombay; put owing to the fact that there was little or no legal sanction for the employment of drastic measures in extra-municipal limits and the Municipalities generally showed little zeal in the exercise of such powers as they could be vested with under Section 73 of the District Municipalities Act VI of 1873 the efforts of the executive were not attended with conspicuous success. With the passing in February of Act III of 1897, it became possible for Government to confer the necessary powers on its own executive officers and virtually to supersede inefficient local bodies. Rules for this purpose were at once published, and under the authority of these rules the District Officers and in some cases local Plague Committees of three or more officials specially appointed, undertook the segregation both of the sick and of their healthy relatives, and the systematic disinfection of infected and suspected houses. Experience soon showed that the most effectual method of reducing the disease was the temporary evacuation of suspected areas, and this was carried out largely in the villages and as far practicable in the smaller towns. Owing to the fact that plague prevailed chiefly in the fair season, this entailed no great hardship on the people; and in fact this evacuation was often voluntary. The provision of adequate hospital accomodation with proper medical attendance was a matter of grave concern both in Bombay and some of the larger towns but it was in great measure met by the erection of private hospitals at the expense of various castes and by additions to the medical staff at the disposal of Government by drafts of doctors and nurses from other Provinces and from England.

In the stress of suppressing the plague, measures for checking its conveyance by rail or sea were not overlooked. Under the orders of superior authority many of the mofussil municipalities began early to provide for the inspection of passengers alighting at the railway station in or near their limits, and in Bombay through trains were examined at the Victoria and Byculla stations on the G I P Railway and at the Grant Road and Bandra Stations on the B B & C I Railway. The want of legal powers, however, to enforce the examination and, if necessary, the detention of all railway passengers was an obstacle to any effective action outside municipal limits until the passing of the Epidemic Diseases Act; but when adequate powers were obtained a thorough system of inspection under commissioned medical officers was inaugurated at Palghar and Ahmedabad on the B B & C I Railway, at Kalyan and Bhusaval on the G I P Railway, and at Hotgi and Londa on the Southern Maratha Railway. At the same time the road traffic between Bombay and the mainland by way of the Mahim and Sion Causeways was subjected to a similar check by inspecting posts under medical officers. In Sind the outbreak of plague in Karachi had been the signal for similar measures for the prevention of the spread of the disease, inspections were established at Rohri, Dadu, Jacobabad and Sukkur, while subsidiary inspections were carried out at various other railway stations, sea traffic was brought under observation at an early date, and quarantine was established at Karachi and Aden, against Bombay in October, 1896. In January 1897, however, the scope of the inspection was extended; every ship leaving Bombay was subjected to thorough examination by a special staff before leaving the harbour and stricter quarantines were enforced at Karachi and Aden against Bombay and reciprocally at Bombay against Karachi and other infected ports.

The possible risk of plague becoming widely diffused over other countries and eventually reaching Europe through Arabia by the agency of pilgrims leaving Bombay for the Hedjaz was pressed upon the attention of Government early in January 1897. It was first proposed that the port of embarkation should be changed to Madras or Calcutta, but finally the Government of India in the exercise of their powers under the Epidemic Diseases Act prohibited the departure of pilgrims from any port in India. In the meanwhile large numbers of pilgrims had collected in Bombay from all parts of India and from Central Asia. It was determined to convey them at the expense of the State from Bombay to Nasik where they should be detained under observation for a sufficient period and then despatched to their several homes under escorts provided by the Local Governments, to which they were severally subject. Accordingly on the morning of the 22nd February 1897 the pilgrims to the number of 530 were despatched in a special train to Nasik under an escort of 10 British soldiers. Only one case of suspicious illness, which eventually turned out to be small-pox, occurred during the detention of the pilgrims at Nasik. After a brief detention they were finally sent off in batches under proper escorts to the centres, from which they could conveniently make their way home. It is worthy of note that so great a measure as the prohibition of pilgrimage for an entire season was enforced without a distubance and with but little indication of discontent.

OTHER EVENTS.

The peace of the Thana district was disturbed in October 1896 by the organization of riots originating in certain forest grievances and culminating in an attack on the town of Mahim by a mob of several thousand persons, who were fired on and dispersed by an armedforce of police.

In Sind a noteworthy event was the murder of a Mukhtyarkar in a village ebora in the Shikarpur district. Several persons were arrested and tried but eventually acquitted in the Sessions Court.

Railway communications throughout the Presidency continued to be actively extended. The first sod of the Tapti Valley Railway was cut by his Excellency the Viceroy at Surat in November 1896. The Ahmedabad-Parantij Railway was approaching completion and the Barsi Light Railway and the Rohri-Kotri Railway were opened for traffic during the year. Other events of importance or interest are referred to under the headings to which they belong.

NATIVE STATES.

In addition to the territory under its direct administration, the Government of Bombay exercises political control over some 350 Native States scattered over every division of the Presidency, and presenting numerous gradations of size, wealth and civilization. The principal features of the year's administrations of the more important States or Agencies are briefly noticed below and shown in more detail in the body of the report. In the Kathiawar Agency famine relief measures undertaken in the two States of Bhavnagar and Gondal, where the high prices prevailing towards the end of the year pressed heavily on the poorer classes. Aided by the Baroda State Police the Agency Police effected the complete disruption of the band of Makrani outlaws that had disturbed the peace of the Junagad State during the previous year. The States of Cutch and Palanpur were visited by somewhat severe outbreaks of bubonic plague. The Deccan and Southern Maratha Country States generally suffered from the prevailing scarcity, but the relief measures undertaken were successful in preventing the loss of human life. In the important State of Khairpur in Sind the organization and methods of government continued to steadily improve.

The several states and departments are thus dealt with.

INDIAN INVENTIONS AND DESIGNS.

Applications in respect of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act during the week ending 8th January 1898:—

The Oakley Stone Company, Ld., of No. 28 O'Connell street, Sydney, in the colony of New South Wales, for an improved artificial stone, and method of manufacturing the same.

Alexander Wood, mechanic, of 80 Main street, Gorbals, William Ruxton, manager of Arthur and Co., Limited, of 46 Milbrae road, Langside, and Jervis Coats, junior, secretary to the said company, of 78 Queen street, all of Glasgow, for a honeycombing attachment for sewing machines.

John Oliver Surtees Elmore, civil engineer, of Kapurthala, a native state under the Government of the Punjab, for improvements in the design, construction and manufacture of steam boilers of the water tube type, to be called the "Elmore patent water tube boiler."

Walter Martin Musgrave, of the firm of John Musgrave and Sons, Limited, engineers and millwrights, Globe iron works, Bolton, in the county of Lancaster, for improvements in or relating to guide pulleys, and in apparatus connected therewith.

The Electric Fog-signal Syndicate, Ld, of 16 Cockspur street, London, for improvements in fog-signalling apparatus for railways.

Christian Wilhelm Luther, manufacturer of wooden articles, of Reval, Russia, for a new way of constructing light fireproof building material which will resist the attacks of insects, and is therefore specially adapted for hot climates.

Theodore Wright, gentleman, of 27 Martin's lane, Cannon street, London, for improvements in or relating to ventilating apparatus:

John Meiggs Ewen, mechanical engineer, of 1129 "The Rookery", Chicago, Illinois, U S A, for improvements in prism lights, and plates and frames and mountings for the same.

Wyna Edward Ellis, grain merchant 28 Chamber of Commerce building, Milwaukee, in the state of Wisconsin, U.S, A., for improvements in grain drying apparatus.

The Dunlop Pneumatic Tyre Co. Ld, manufacturers, of 160 Clerkenwell road, London, for improvements in clips or fastening devices more particularly applicable for securing inflators or pumps to velocipedes and other vehicles.

Albert Wollheim, civil engineer, of 101 Leadenhall street London, for improvements in automatic syphons,

Dr. Dittmar Finkler, professor of medicine at the University of Bonn, of 19 Baumschulenallee, Bonn, in the German empire, for a process for the preparation and extraction of albuminous substances from animal or vegetable mixtures and products.

Louis Braly, gentleman, of 19 Cours de la Liberte, Lyons, in the republic of France, for improvements in auto-luminous compositions.

Gilbert Paterson, farmer, of 27 Martin's lane, Cannon street, London, E. C., for improvements in folding bicycles.

Gilbert Paterson, farmer, of 27 Martin's lane, Cannon street, London, E. C., for improvements in relating to bicycles.

Gilbert Paterson, farmer, of 27 Martin's lane, Cannon street, London, E, C., for improvements in or relating to tricycles.

Gilbert Paterson, farmer, of 27 Martin's lane, Cannon street, London, E. C, for improvements in or relating to velocipedes and such like vehicles, and means of driving same.

Gilbert Paterson, farmer, of 27 Martin's lane, Cannon street, London, E. C, for improvements in or relating to velocipedes, and auxiliary motive power therefor.

Gavin Sibbald Jones, civil engineer, Cawnpore, North-Western Provinces, for improvements in portable sugarcane crushing mill.

Specifications of the undermentioned inventions have been filed.—

Henry John Lawson, engineer, of 40 Holborn viaduct, in the county of Middlesex, for improvements in or relating to bicycles. (Specification filed 16 July 1897.)

James Albert Bonsack, mechanical engineer, and Hugo Bilgram, machinist and mechanical engineer, both of the city of Philadelphia, state of Pennsylvania, U. S. A., for an automatic feed mechanism for cigarette fillers. (Specification filed 30 December 1897.)

Richard Liebing, clock manufacturer, of 13-10 Speisingerstrasse 66, Vienna, Austria, and Franz Sillhengst, merchant, of Mank, Lower Austria, for a machine for operating hanging punkahs. (Specification filed 31 December 1897.)

Richard Liebing, clock manufacturer, of 13-10 Speisingerstrasse 66, Vienna, Austria, and Franz Sillhengst, merchant, of Mank, Lower Austria, for machanism for giving motion to portable punkahs. (Specification filed 31 December 1897.)

George Whitwell Chalmers, gas fitter, of No. 55 Gamon street, Footscray, in the colony of Victoria, for improvements in or connected with incandescent gas burners wherein fragile mantles are used. (Specification filed 30 December 1897.)

The undermentioned design has been registered:—

Sydney Lawrence, a member of the firm of Lawrence and Mayo, ophthalmic opticians, of No. 16 Old Court House street, in the city of Calcutta, for a telescope and magnetic compass combined.

The fees prescribed in Schedule 4 of Act V of 1888 have been paid for the continuance of exclusive privilege in respect of the undermentioned inventions for the periods shown against each:—

Robert Henry Cave's invention for improvements in and connected with indigo and other boilers. (from 6 February 1893 to 6 February 1899.)

William Charles Boyce's invention for a transit indicator, From 5 May 1893 to 5 May 1900.)

George Henry List's invention for securing safe working of facing points and signals on railways, entitled "Double action detectors and locking gear for facing points and signals." (From 9 January 1898 to 9 January 2899.)

Eugene Hermite and Charles Friend Cooper's invention for improvements in disinfecting, and apparatus for that purpose, (From 19 January 1898 to 19 January 1899.)

Whereas the inventors of the undermentioned inventions have respectively failed to pay, within the time limited in the exclusive privilege of making, selling and using the said inventions in British India and of authorising others so to do has ceased—

Fred, Morgan's invention for punkah pulling, Specification filed 4 October 1893.)

William Carew's invention for a noiseless and self lubricating punkah-pulling wheel, (Specification filed 3 October 1893.)

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending 6 a. m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.		No. of Attacks.	No. of Deaths from Bubonic Plague.	Total Deaths from all Causes.
A	Upper Colaba	0	0	12
	Mid. & Lower Colaba	4	0	
	Fort, Southern	1	0	
	Fort, Northern	10	4	
	Esplanade	0	0	
B	Mandvie	10	2	55
	Chuckla	7	1	
	Umarkhady	13	4	
	Dongri	5	2	
C	Market	13	4	59
	Dhobi Talao	8	5	
	Fanaswady	7	1	
	Bhuleshwar	5	2	
	Khara Talao	6	2	
	Kumbarwada	10	1	
D	Khetwady	7	0	12
	Girgaum	1	0	
	Chawpaty	1	0	
	Walkeshwar	0	0	
	Mahalnvshmi	0	0	
E	Mazagon	1	0	42
	Tadwady	1	1	
	Second Nagpada	6	0	
	Kamatipura	4	6	
	Tardeo	4	0	
	Byculla	5	2	
	First Nagpada	5	3	
F	Parel	1	0	4
	Sewree	0	0	
	Sion	1	1	
G	Mahim	0	0	5
	Worlee	0	0	
	Water Division	0	0	0
	N.-R. & Unknown	1*a*	0	
	Hospitals.			
	Parsee		2	56
	Jain		8	
	Grant Road		7	
	St George's		0	
	Mahim Custom Rd		0	
	Wari Bunder		0	
	Adamjee Peerbhoy		0	
	Jail, Parel		4	
	Telagu		1	
	Ripon Road		0	
	Hindu		1	
	Parel Plague		5	
	Arthur Road		6	
	Mohamedbhoy Ibram		1	
	Dariasthan		1	
	Modykhana		1	
	Madanpura		2	
	Police		0	
	Marwadi Fatepur		1	
	Bhatia		2	
	J. J. Hospital		1	
	Vassanjee T		1	
	Bai Motlabai		0	
	Goculdas Tejpal		0	
	H Kasam J P		1	
	Kapol & Lad Joint		1	
	Total	137	87	245
	Total plague deaths to date	15,387	13,126	
	Same date last year	56	51	184
	Total mortality same date 1896	...	...	79

a From Shapoor (Belgaum), attacked in the train and removed from the Victoria Terminus to Hajee Kasam Hospital on the 9th instant.

CHOLERA.

Attacks 2
Death 1

A RECOMMENDATION OF INOCULATION.

With a view to give an impetus to the system of inoculation as being the only safeguard against an attack of plague, Mr. K. M. Shroff has taken upon himself to issue one thousand notes addressed to all the members of the new Corporation, the J. Ps., and leading citizens of the various communities. The letter runs as follows:—

Parel, Bombay, 18th January.

Dear Sir,—The local Municipality and the Plague Committee have, between them, spent away during the last fifteen months Rs. 21 lakhs of the ratepayers' money for the purpose of suppressing the plague according to their idea and knowledge; but notwithstanding this enormous expenditure the plague continues to kill hundreds of people daily. It now appears certain that the only safety of the population is in freely resorting to Professor Haffkine's inoculation, I therefore, appeal to you either as a member of the Municipal Corporation, or as a J. P., or as a leading citizen of the large commercial city whose business has been to a certain extent ruined in consequence of the persistent prevalence of the plague, to take upon yourself the voluntary task of impressing on all you may come in contact with, and on your servants and dependents, the absolute necessity of getting themselves inoculated as early as possible as the only safeguard against an attack of plague. But as example is better than precept, it would be desirable on your part to get yourself inoculated first, so that you may successfully advocate the benefit of the protective remedy. H. H. the Aga Khan has set a noble example, not only by allowing himself to be inoculated, by placing his large bungalow at Mazagon free of rent at the disposal of Professor Haffkine to locate his laboratory there and inoculate people. I was pleased to see hundreds of men, women and children of the Khoja community waiting there to be inoculated when I went to the bungalow on Saturday last to get myself re-inoculated this year.

House-to-house visitations, segregation, quarantine, plague hospitals, lime-washing of buildings, tons of disinfectants, cleaning of drains and flushing of gullies have all been tried to the fullest extent at a very heavy cost; but the plague pursues its merciless course. Under the circumstances inoculation is evidently the only salvation; but since the prejudices of the people come in the way, I appeal to you for the welfare of our beloved city to exercise your moral influence, and show to your less enlightened fellow-citizens the only way to safety.—Yours, &c.,

K. M. SHROFF.

MEDICAL OFFICERS' REPORTS.

It appears from these reports that no cases of plague were detected in the Colaba district. In the Borah Bazaar Street, Fort ward, a case was found out and sent to the Parel Government House Hospital. In the same ward, in Mody Street, a road-side case was noticed and was removed to the Modykhana Hospital. In Borah Bazaar Street a dead body was found, and on examination death was pronounced to have been due to plague. Another case of plague was discovered in 26, Parsee Bazaar Street. It was allowed to remain in the house for want of a van, and before the vehicle could arrive the victim died. In Police Court Cross Lane and Bomanji Lane two sufferers were found. The patients were kept in their houses as they were found to be in dying condition. In these cases likewise the necessity for a van was felt. There were besides two cases found in 17 and 24, Military Square Lane; one case in the 1st Hummum Street; one dead body in 37, Raghunath Dadaji Street; one case in 248, Bazaar Gate Street, and a case of high fever in No. 11, Jeejibhoy Dadabhoy Lane. Some of these cases were sent to the Modykhana Hospital, and others to the Grant Road Hospital. In Chuckla, Mandvie, and Oomercarry sections of the B ward, 11 plague cases and one suspicious case of fever were detected and taken to different plague hospitals. Four deaths from the same cause were also recorded. In the Market, Dhobi Talao, and Fanaswady sections of the C ward 26 cases of plague and 19 deaths were recorded, and one death from cholera was also brought under notice. On the northern side of the same ward, which includes Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbarwada sections, 13 cases and 13 deaths from plague were noticed. In the east section of the D ward, Dr. Foy sent one case of plague and 1 case of suspicious fever to the Grant Road Hospital from Grant Road. Dr. Seervai and Dr. Framji Shapurji detected one case in Agiary Lane, Khetwady, which was removed to the Parel Hospital. Another case was discovered by Dr. Jaffer on Mathew Road. On the westerm side of the same ward Dr. K. B. Shroff detected a case of suspicious fever and had it removed to the Hindu Fever Hospital to be kept under observation. In the east section of the E ward 5 deaths from plague were recorded, besides which 5 cases of plague and 3 of relapsing fever were removed to different hospitals. In the west section of the same ward 21 deaths from plague occurred, and 8 cases were sent to hospitals. From the F and G wards one case of plague was removed to the Parsi Fever Hospital. One death was also recorded.

HOSPITAL RETURNS.

In the different plague hospitals of the city 51 deaths from plague were recorded yesterday, and 615 patients were under treatment.

QUARANTINE CAMPS.

Yesterday, there were detained under observation 486 persons in the Wari Bunder Camp, and 866 in the Modykhana Camp.

INFLUX AND EXODUS.

During the twenty-four hours ending 6 a.m., yesterday, the number of persons who left Bombay and entered the city by sea and land was as follows:—Arrivals by sea 502, and by land through Mahim and Sion Causeways 1,635, making a total of 2,137 persons. Departures by sea 1,147, and by land through Mahim and Sion Causeways 1,668, making a total of 2,815 persons.

THE NEED OF A PRABHU HOSPITAL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—This is the final appeal that I, as one of the members of the Pathare Prabhu community, take the liberty of making to the leading and wealthy members thereof, through the medium of your journal, to render a service to their poor caste brethren by coming forward at this critical juncture and taking the initiative in raising a fund for opening a plague hospital and segregation camp. It will be seen that all the private hospitals which have been opened by different communities were opened by the exertions of the leading and opulent members of the respective sects, for, it is needless to add, that they carry much weight with the members of their communities. Nowhere it will be found that an insignificant or non-influential member took the lead for the purpose. Since the outbreak of the plague, several appeals have been made to the leading members of the Pathare Prabhu community, but none have taken heed thereto. However, the present crisis is not such as should share the same fate as heretofore. The leading members, I earnestly pray, will take up the matter in right earnest and adopt prompt measures for doing the needful. I never for a moment suggest, it should be understood, that all the costs for opening hospitals, &c., should be borne by them alone, but a fund should be collected under their auspices from all the members of the community, and I do not for a moment doubt that any individual will fail to contribute his mite.—Yours, &c.,

R.

THE SATARA TORTURE CASE.

THIRD DAY.

On Monday, before Mr. H. F. Aston, the police torture case was continued. Mr. Phatakjee conducted the prosecution, while Messrs. Kale, Karandiker, and Diveker defended the accused. The assessors were Messrs. Gokhale, Abhyaker, and Laxumandas Gujar of Satara.

Savalya Jatanak was examined by the prosecution to corroborate Bhagnak, the complainant, but he did not do so. He denied all knowledge of the circumstances connected with the case. The Judge put very shrewd questions to test the veracity of this witness. The witness, however, would give no information. So was the case with the other witness Gunya valad Harnath. Both were not examined at any previous stage of the inquiry, and both were not cross-examined. Sarja kom Gopalnak was then called and sworn. This witness was not previously examined. She denied all knowledge of this case, so much so that she denied to have even known Sadu, the deceased. She, however, admitted that she knew the Manjies. She, too, was not cross-examined by the accused. The Judge put this witness many questions, but she knew only to say "no" to every question.

Manji kom Krishna, a girl of 12, was then called and sworn. She like other witnesses of this day denied all knowledge. She was, however, compelled to admit that she herself and the other Manji had been to fetch water from a well at about 50 yards, the well in which Sadu was found dead. Manji (father's name Bapu), a girl of 10, said: I knew Sadu, we had been to fetch water. We saw him throw himself into the well. I did not tell anybody this thing. The last witness Manji was with me. The last witness Manji did also see Sadu throw himself into a well. There was a cry in the afternoon about Sadu. Sadu's father found him missing. The witness was not cross-examined. It was at daybreak that Sadu threw himself into a well.

Kundiya Jota Nati, aged 25, by caste a Mahar, of Meni: Sadu, Kundiya, Nagya, and Ishwara and myself were taken to the chowdi. I was called on Friday. At noon I was at the chowdi till 9 p.m. I took my supper at my house and I slept at home. The cry of Sadu being missed was raised at about 8 a.m. Laxuman and Gopala Mahar were at the chowdi on Friday night. Sakhee was at the chowdi. I was not called on Wednesday and Thursday. The accused declined cross-examination.

Nagya valad Harnak, aged 50, by caste a Mahar, and resident of Meni, was sworn. This witness was alleged to be the fellow-sufferer with Sadu, but in court he denied everything. This is also a new witness. The High Court at Bombay suggested while ordering a new trial to examine a few more witnesses, the whole lot of which was examined to-day. During the former trial these witnesses though hinted at were not called, probably for sound reasons, by the prosecution. At this time the prosecution thought they were bound by the order of the High Court, not only to call, but examine all witnesses suggested by the High Court. Sadu Laksim Bengde of Meni: On the night of Tuesday there was a theft at my house. I made a complaint to the police-gate at Arala. I told the 3 names of persons whom I suspected. They were Nagu, Sadu and Ishwara. I recognised them when committing the theft. In that connection the police had come to Meni to inquire. On Wednesday they came. None of the accused came there before Friday. On Friday the four accused came there. The police naik came on Wednesday. The chief constable took my statement. I mentioned the names of Sadu, Nagu, and Ishwara to the chief constable. In that theft I was beaten. Nagu and Sadu beat me. I knew them long before. I caught one of the thieves when Sadu rescued him by beating me; and afterwards the thieves tried to remove wristlets from my child. The persons whom I mentioned were called to the chowdi. I only suspected three, and nobody else. I was only at the chowdi on Friday in the afternoon. When I was examined, the three suspected men were not in the chowdi. I do not know where they were at the time. On Thursday I was examined by the head constable. On Wednesday, too, I was examined.

Cross-examined by Mr. Karandikar: The theft at my house was at night and with injury to me. To prosecutor: In the struggle I did not beat anybody. The price of the whole property is about 14 rupees.

Lakshya valad Vithoak, Mahar by caste, village police officer: The police brought Kundiya, Nagu, Ishwara, and Sadu in the course of investigation of Sadu Bengde's theft. They were made to sit in the front of the chowdi. They were not allowed to speak with the other Mahars. They were in the custody of the police constable. Sadu and Ishwara were not allowed to go home to take their supper. The parents brought bread for Sadu in chowdi. I was all along in the chowdi that night. Subya and Sukhya and myself were on the watch. Sadu and Ishwara were sleeping with Kundiya and Nagya in the chowdi. At first Kundiya and Nagya were taken behind the chowdi by two police constables accused Nos. 3 and 4. They were brought back after a long time, at about midnight. Ishwara was then taken behind the chowdi by the same constables. After midnight Ishwara was sent back; and lastly the same constables took Sadu behind the chowdi. I was all awake the whole night. Early at dawn I was sent by the patel and kulkarni to fetch milk, to a wadi in Meni. I returned at 9 a.m. or thereabout. While returning I found Sadu's mother crying near the well. I went to her and asked her why she was crying. She said Sadu was beaten and thrown into the well by the constables. When Sadu was taken by the police he was in good health. Afterwards I saw his corpse on Sunday. There were marks on the corpse of the body.

Cross-examined by M. Kale: Sadu is my cousin. Many Mahars had come to the chowdi. Sadu and others were called there. I called them to the chowdi. On Friday evening I called them at about 3 p.m.

To Mr. Diveker: I came back after supper very early, and the other watchmen came soon after me. I and others were all awake when Sadu's bread was brought. The other watchmen were sitting. Accused Nos. 3 and 4, and one Mussalman constable were outside. I did not see any other constable in the sopa. I saw no constable on Wednesday and Thursday. There were two constables and a naik had come on Wednesday. They were making inquiries, but they did not send for anybody. Accused Nos. 3 and 4 were those that came to the village with the naik on Wednesday. On Friday accused Nos. 1 and 2 came to Meni. Ishwara did not tell anything about beating. Ishwara told me he was beaten after I returned from wadi. I think he lied to me because he did not tell me before. I did not see his back or marks thereon. When he started for Islampur he told me he was beaten. He did not show me any marks. I saw him a long way off from the chowdi when he started for Islampur.

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THE ATTACKS ON THE PLAGUE COMMITTEE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—In one of its leaderettes of the 9th instant, a native paper, in speaking of the "virulence of the plague" indulges in some very unjust remarks against the authorities who at present direct the affairs of the Plague Committee. He regrets the present recrudescence of the epidemic, and yet with sweeping injudiciousness condemns the efforts of the officers of the Plague Committee as arbitrary and high-handed. The plague is one of the most difficult diseases to diagnose, and doctors are but human; yet it is strange to see a layman like your contemporary confidently laying down opinion as to the symptoms of certain cases that have come to his knowledge, probably by hearsay. The present panic which your contemporary attributes to the action of the officers of the Plague Committee is nothing in comparison with the panic that had caused the stampede of almost the whole of the Hindu population of the town just when, according to your contemporary, the "sympathetic" operations of the newly-formed Plague Committee under the guidance of the "tactful and judicious" General Gatacre were initiated. If your contemporary devoted a little more attention to the sequence of events he would know that the cause of the present panic is due more to the near approach of the fateful date of the *Maghastami* which it is foretold by a certain raving Hindu Solomon Eagle will usher in the Satyayuga or millennium by purging the world of all its sinful and iniquitous. Placards announcing this terrible event are circulated by thousands amongst the credulous and ignorant portions of the Hindu population. So great was the belief placed by these unthinking people in the truth of this idle prophecy that in order to earn the merit pronounced in one of its clauses to the helpers of its dissemination instances of many poor Hindus coming by a copy and getting numerous others to be printed and distributed at their own cost, can be quoted and multiplied. Whether this placard is the work of needy Brahmins fishing for heavy shoals of *dakshana* or of a busy sedition monger intent on mischief is doubtful. One thing is certain, the placards have contributed more than anything else to the present exodus.

It is admitted by all those who take the trouble of thinking for themselves and are not led away by fads and phrases, that popular favour and public applause are never fair criteria of real administrative worth. The present chairman of the Bombay Plague Committee is an officer who has never been known to set his sail to catch the gusts of the uncertain wind of popularity. Overburdened as he is by multifarious duties, his untiring devotion to his duties, and the unflagging zeal and the overflowing sympathy with which he from early morning to late at night is seen doing his work in the plague-infected places of the town amidst a thankless and often dangerous population is known to everyone whose vision is not clouded by the haze of prejudice or wilful detraction.—Yours, &c.,

SAM. PEPYS.

THE MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

ALLEGED MALPRACTICES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—The detection of candidates' malpractices at the ratepayers' general election for seats in the Municipal Corporation in the year 1895 and the subsequent exclusion from election of those found guilty was expected at the time to have made a wholesome effect, and it is believed that in future candidates would be deterred from indulging in such fraudulent attempts. Notwithstanding, the public will be surprised to hear that the malpractices of the past election were freely repeated at yesterday's polling in one ward by certain unscrupulous candidates, to the great detriment and loss of their more honest and upright rivals. Not only were votes recorded by false representation and personation, but native voters were terrorized and intimidated against voting for any but their co-religionists, on pain of excommunication from the "Jamat." The honour and name of the Mahomedan purdah ladies from respectable families, who as a matter of fact would never attempt to leave their homes for the sake of voting, was also indiscriminately trifled with, inasmuch as in certain instances men dressed as females, as also women of questionable character, were introduced in closed carriages to represent respectable ladies. Several instances of personation were detected and challenged, to the utter discomfiture of those candidates who had audaciously and shamelessly indulged in them.—Yours, &c.,

Jan. 18. AN EYE-WITNESS.

[Our correspondent is more specific in his charges than the letter as it appears above now shows. He must, however, take constitutional means of getting at the offenders.—Ed., B. G.]

THE "BROACH SAMACHAR."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Notwithstanding his cloak of anonymity, your correspondent "A Loyal Citizen" has not succeeded in hiding his identity from me. I assure you, Sir, that he bears me a long and a bitter grudge, and it is nothing but this that has prompted him to attack my paper in your issue of the 15th. On reading his letter of the 13th, I carefully went over the files of my paper for the current as well as the last months to find, if possible, the extracts quoted by your correspondent, but in vain. I then carefully examined all the issues of my paper published between 1st January 1897, and the present date, but did not find that any of them contained the writing attributed to me by your correspondent in your issue of the 15th. I wish your correspondent had given the date of publication of the writing in question.

Your correspondent calls himself "loyal," but the whole Broach knows that his loyalty like that of the rest of his class is a cupboard loyalty inspired by a love of gain and of official favours. It has become a common practice among some persons of late to try to gain official favour by vilifying their countrymen, but I am sure that our benign Government, rightly anxious as it is to put down sedition, is too wise to encourage sycophants.—Yours, &c.,

A. D. GANDHI,
Editor, *Broach Samachar.*

Broach, Jan. 17.

[Our correspondent sent us several specimens, but that quoted in his letter was dated May 28.—Ed., B. G.]

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS AT BANDORA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Allow me to bring to the notice of the police authorities at Bandora, through your widely read paper, the unbearable cruelty inflicted on dumb animals, not only by illiterate and unsympathetic owners of labour carts, but also by those who presume and claim to be educated and possessed of an amount of sympathy for the dumb animals such as bullocks, etc. When I say *educated*, I mean some clerks, etc., who are owners of bullock-dumnies and other conveyances, who drive from their homes to the railway station and back. While driving to or returning from the railway station, I have invariably seen the drivers goading the bullocks and beating them to their hearts' content, in order to go ahead of a carriage drawn by a horse, irrespective of the sufferings of the animal or the safety of the pedestrians. This state of things exists only at Bandora, where the police peons stationed at certain points are so very indifferent in the performance of their duties, that accidents have even taken place for want of vigilance on their part. Such a state of things, I am sure, would never be permitted for a moment in Bombay by the police there and by the agents of the S.P.C.A. But unfortunately for these dumb creatures, there is no energetic police here in Bandora or such a society as the S.P.C.A. as there is in Bombay. I would, therefore, request the energetic Assistant Collector of Thana, stationed at Bandora, to relieve these poor animals from such cruelty and the pedestrians from the danger of losing their limbs or lives by accidents. This act of sympathy on his part towards these creatures will bring on him showers of blessings from these dumb creatures and also from the pedestrian like, yours, &c.,

JAMSED B. R. KOTEWAL.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON TUESDAY, THE 18TH OF JANUARY, 1898.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has increased briskly in Sind, the Punjab North-West Provinces, Rajputana and at Neemuch, Jubbulpore, Raipur, Nagpur, Akola, Bombay, Sholapur, Ratnagiri, Goa, Karwar, Mangalore, Calicut, Cochin, Secunderabad, Masulipatam, Bellary and Coimbatore, and has been steady or has changed only slightly elsewhere. Readings are highest in Rajputana, and lowest in the extreme south. Gradients are moderately steep to slight. Winds are very variable in direction, and the force has been generally light. This morning the wind velocity was 10 miles an hour at Bombay. The maximum temperature is above the mean of the season in several places, and the minimum in large defect at Rajkot, Indore, Hoshangabad, Akola, Malegaon, Masulipatam, Madras and Trichinopoly. The highest temperature in the shade was 95° at Ratnagiri and the lowest 40° at Jubbulpore. Humidity changes are very irregular, and the skies are cloudless in all districts. There has been no rain at any of the reporting stations. The weather is fine and settled over the whole country.

W. O. NIGEL JONES,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

THE VICTORIA INSTITUTE AT JAORA.

OPENING CEREMONY.

A correspondent writes:—The evening of the 13th instant was enlivend here by a ceremony connected with the opening of the new building erected for the location of an institute, called the Victoria Institute, founded by the inhabitants of Jaora to commemorate the completion of sixty years of Her Majesty's long and beneficent reign. The president, K. B. Yar Mahomed Khan, the Minister of Jaora, having taken advantage of the presence of Major Jennings, Political Agent, Malwa, requested him to formally open the Institute. The meeting was largely attended by gentlemen and members of the Institute, who had been especially invited. After the speeches were delivered by the president and the Political Agent, attar and pan were distributed. The Political Agent then declared the building formally open. Mr. K. B. Yar Mahomed Khan, Minister of Jaora, said, Major Jennings, Ladies and Gentlemen,—As president of the managing committee of the Victoria Institute, it has devolved on me to open the proceedings by making a few remarks with the view of explaining the object of our presence here this evening, and I undertake gladly to discharge the agreeable duty which has fallen to my lot. Gentlemen, the object of your assemblage here is to celebrate the completion of the new building which is meant for the use of the institute and to have it opened by Major Jennings, who has kindly consented to do so. But before asking our worthy Political Agent to perform the ceremony I would describe in a few words the origin not only of the building but of the institution itself which is to find a home in it. The Victoria Institute, as implied by the name it bears, is the outcome of the sentiments of loyalty and affection entertained by the people of the Jaora State for their sovereign, the August Lady who watches over her subjects of all creeds and nationalities with a mother's eye. It will be fit to mention here that the people of Jaora have in this matter followed the example set them by the Jaora Durbar, which in obedience to the dictates of loyalty has established a Zenana dispensary in commemoration of the long reign of Her Imperial Majesty, the Queen Empress of India. Gentlemen, you are all aware that in June last year throughout the whole length and breadth of India, the inhabitants, though afflicted by more than one calamity, forgot for a time their sufferings and rose en masse to celebrate the auspicious event of the diamond Jubilee of the beneficent reign of their Empress—a reign unprecedented in the annals of England or India for progress in the affairs of human life. The people of the Jaora State being similarly actuated by sentiments of devotion to their Empress, came forward to give vent to there feelings of joy which filled their hearts on the happy occasion. Accordingly they cordially responded to my invitation to a general meeting, convensd at Jaora on the 25th April 1897, with the object of devising means for the celebration of the Diamond Jubilee. The meeting at at which I had the honor to preside was largely attended by the representatives of the different communities. It was apparent that all those present were not content with only holding festivities which, though impressive for the moment, might soon fade from memory, but they exhibited signs of a common desire to perpetuate the memory of the joyful event. They therefore needed no persuasion to accept with eagerness the project placed before them of commemorating the Diamond Jubilee of the Queen Empress' reign by founding and establishing an institution of public utility, combining a library, and tennis and badminton clubs, calculated to educate the mind and engender friendship and amity, and afford means of recreation. They were likewise not slow in shewing their readiness to help in the consummation of the project by loosening freely the strings of their purses and subscribing on the spot the handsome amount of Rs. 9,772-7, which they not only promised but actually paid with the exception of a couple of hundred which remain still unrealized. Thanks to the liberality of the Jaora public, sufficient funds were obtained for giving shape to the proposed scheme and on the 22nd June last the Victoria Institute was started by his Highness the Nawab Saheb in a temporary building. As it was necessary that the institute should have a place of its own and as ample funds were available no delay was permitted in making a beginning, and a day previous to the starting of this institute, the foundation-stone of the building projected for the location was laid by our young Nawab Saheb. The building has been completed within about six months and it now stands ready for use. The building was designed by our State Engineer, Mr. Manockji Shapoorji, who also superintended the work of construction carried on by Mr. Nowroji, the contractor. The main building together with the outhouses has cost Rs 7,902-2-9, while Rs. 756 have been spent on latrines, tennis and badminton courts, roads, etc., the total amount cost being Rs. 8,658-2-9. I would take this present opportunity to offer my thanks as well as those of the other member, of the institute to Mr Manockji for the help he has given in erecting the building. I may also mention that the work done by Mr. Nowroji, the contractor, has been satisfactory. Gentlemen, it would not be out of place if I devote a few remarks to a brief description of the present condition of the institute. It is obvious that the very existence of the institution such as this depends on the public support which is usually given in proportion to the interest the people at large take in it. I am very glad to inform you that the inhabitants of the Jaora State, to whose pecuniary help the creation of their institution is due have not let their creature die in infancy for want of attention and regard, but have continued to take an interest in it and have helped to preserve it, by enroling themselves as its members and then paying monthly contributions to provide for its recurring wants. The number of the members whose names are borne on the roll of the Victoria Institute is 99, and their total monthly contribution amounts to Rs. 222-5. The balance to the credit of the institute stands at Rs. 508-6-9, These facts show that the finances of the institute are in a healthy condition, and that its existance for the present ensured. Gentlemen, I am afraid I shall be deemed to have failed in fully carrying out my duty and not to have expressed the wishes of the members if I omitted to allude to the heavy debt of gratitude which is due to the Jaora Durbar for the patronage it has extended to the institute by giving a donation of Rs. 1,000 and making a free grant of land on which the new building stands. I trust that patronage will be continued, and that hereafter the institute will flourish under it. Having given in a few words the facts regarding the origin and growth of the institute and its new building, I now request you, Major Jennings, to have the kindness of declaring the latter open. At the same time I thank you on my part as well as on that of all the members for the honour you have done us by granting our request. I would also offer our best thanks to Mrs. Jennings and the other ladies for gracing the assembly by their presence, and would express our obligation to the gentlemen who have kindly attended the meeting.

Major R. H. Jennings, R.E., Political Agent Malwa in the course of his remarks, said:—Khan Bahadur Yar Mahomed Khan and the members of the Victoria Institute,—I thank you for the honour you have done me by asking me to preside to-day in the interesting ceremony of declaring the Institute open, and I thank you on behalf of my wife and the other visitors for inviting them and myself to be present. My friend, the Minister of Jaora, has in a most able and interesting speech described in detail the origin and object of the institution. So I need not repeat his words. The Durbar has founded a new Zenana dispensary as a lasting token to commemorate the Jubilee of our Gracious Mistress, our Queen Empress, and you nobles and people of Jaora have in the same way spontaneously founded at your own expense the Victoria Institute. I may say that you thereby kill two birds in one stone, you show your loyalty to your Empress and you establish a club and recreation ground wherein you can improve your minds both socially and intellectually as well as your bodies. The design and elegance of the building speak for themselves and I congratulate the engineer, Mr. Manockji, and the contractor, Mr. Nowroji, on their good work, which has been carried out so rapidly. Ladies and gentlemen, I ask you before I sit down to allow me to say a few words on Jaora in general and of the improvements which have been made in very recent years. The State was in debt—now the finances are flourishing, a new school is nearly ready; also a new jail, and improvements have been made to the hospital by adding in-patients wards and an operating room. Many publice offices have been almost rebuilt, many streets and roads have been metalled, and a new road with causeway has just been constructed. All these improvements and many more I cannot now remember, are due to the energy and earnest heartfelt desire for the welfare of the state possessed by my loyal friend, the Minister, K. B. Yar Mahomed Khan under whose able superintendence I consider this state of Jaora can now hold its own for good management with any other native state. I am sorry his Highness, your beloved Nawab, could not be here to-day, but his Highness is also improving his mind elsewhere. In conclusion, I again congratulate you on the establishment of the Institute, which I now formally declare open and which I feel sure will in the flower of the future fulfil the promise of the bud of to-day.

"Even more noteworthy than the recent attempts to make the transatlantic journey at high speed," says "The Railway and Engineering Review," "is the evident decision of the steamship companies that, other things being equal, it pays to build steamers of enormous size. Excepting the White Star ship Oceanic, which is building, the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse is the largest vessel since the Great Eastern. The older vessels, which ranged from 300 to 400 feet in length, are completely outclassed, and it is somewhat amusing now to remember that their builders were criticized at the time for making their boats too large. The vessels have grown steadily with each advance in shipbuilding until the company which formerly held 500 feet to be the extreme size of its crack boats, planned a vessel of 620 feet. The new German ship exceeds this limit, her dimensions being 649 feet over all by 66 feet beam.

CYCLING IN ENGLAND.

The other day I was inspecting the tool-bag of a rider who belongs to what is known as "the old school," of cycling, and was somewhat astonished to find that it contained the following articles:—A coil of copper wire, a stick of solid tyre cement (for tightening loose handles), eight spare nuts, several small screws and bolts, a pair of combined pliers and screw-driver, three wrenches, a repair outfit and a large piece of sheet rubber, an oil can, a tyre detacher, a pump connection (the pump being on the frame), and a couple of chain rivets. I expressed some astonishment at this varied outfit, and was told that the owner had always been in the habit of carrying any little thing that he thought he might need on the road since the days, far back in the eighties, when he had begun to cycle, and that he never regretted the practice.

Asked how often he had found a use for his outfit during the last three seasons or so, he acknowledged that he had never lost a nut off his machines, since 1893; that his handles had not come loose; that his chains had never come undone, at the rivet or anywhere else; that the copper wire had only been used for fastening on parcels, and that the only occasion on which he had used his screw-driver was when his bell became loose on the handlebar after a fall. The truth of the matter was that he had been hampering himself all these years with a full repair-shop outfit, simply because the memory of the old days, when machines were constantly going wrong and repair depots were few and far between, still effected his judgment, and he had never learned to appreciate the joys of living in an age when a good machine does not "go wrong" on the road in one ride out of a hundred. A good many riders of the "old time" are still in the same predicament. It is really not necessary nowadays, unless one is touring in a lonely district, to carry anything beyond a pump, and oil can, a pocket repair outfit, and an adjustable wrench; and if weight is a serious consideration, one can save it still further by going over all the nuts before starting, and then living the wrench at home, substituting a slip of rubber adhesive for the repair outfit and omitting the oil can. The pump is the one thing that should never be left at home, be the distance of the ride one mile or a hundred.—

The Robin Hood Weelers have had a remarkably successful season. They have, as in previous years, devoted a large part of their energies to charitable objects. They have thrown themselves with enthusiasm into all the local charity parades, and have secured, either collectively as a club or through individual members, no fewer than 54 prizes. Of these as many as 16 were first prizes taken at the Manchester parade, the Ardwick and district parade, the two parades at Oldham, and the two at Eccles.

The accounts of the working of the Touring Club of France for the twelve months ending September 30 last have been issued to members in the new number of the "Revue Mensuelle." Their income from subscriptions—naturally the most fruitful source—slightly exceeded 300,000f. With this sum they have not only been able to carry on the ordinary business of the club in a most admirable manner, but have managed to spend large sums in directions calculated to make for the advancement of cycling generally. For example, they have expended upwards of 50,000f. on road improvements, often bringing pressure to bear upon the authorities by offering to share a certain proportion of the cost. The expenditure under this head for next year is estimated to reach 80,000f. The club is not merely content with the fixing of danger boards at the tops of hills—although, as I have said before, it does this kind of thing better than we do,—but it looks to all sorts of matters that call for attention if the lot of the tourist by cycle or motor car is to be improved. Numerous medals and considerable sums of money are annually given to persons engaged upon roads or railways who have in some way forwarded the interests of cycling.

There are two reasons which go to explain how all this, and many more things that I have not mentioned, can be done by a touring club which is younger than ours in England, and which has not hitherto had resources that look larger on paper. The extremely economical management of the office in Paris must be noted, and the further point that as a rule it is possible to get more done for a franc in France than for a shilling in England. Under the circumstances the determination of the French club not to enter into the proposed international agreement, however regrettable from our own standpoint, is not surprising. They say quite truly that under the contemplated union nobody would have as much to give them as they are able to offer to the stranger. Statements of this kind were received with applause at their annual general meeting. The Touring Club of France, said the chairman, was open to strangers let them ask to join it and contribute to its expenses if they desired to share in its advantages. Those Frenchmen who went abroad would do the same. That alone was fair, honest, and equitable. Then, as was well known, France could do without the foreign cycling tourist, while, on the other hand, all the world had need of France; and she had been too often duped by her generosity to care to play a like part another time. In a purely cycling connection the last phrase was hardly called for, but it no doubt helped to carry the meeting with the speaker. There ends for the present all chance of an international touring agreement.

It must have been a special cycling whether clerk that turned on a supply of ideal Christmas weather, just for the one winter holiday in this country. A bright frosty morning, with a crisp road surface and a fresh nipping air, making exercise a pleasure, tempted riders to stroll abroad on Christmas morning amid delightful conditions. The momentary glimpse of fairyland soon disappeared, and we have relapsed into storms of rain, with seas of mud to match, and all the dirty disagreeableness of a soft winter is again strongly in evidence.

Beyond the display of the female racers at the Royal Aquarium there is no cycling sport to chronicle either in this country or, as was the case last year, on the Continent, where the keenness of the public on cycle contests has dwindled to zero. The same tale of satiety is everywhere being heard, and public interest in racing feats will probably not be restored until some phenomenon head-and-shoulders above his fellows appears, and scores brilliant victories man against man, as well as achieves fast times in solitude save for the assistance of pacers.

It is common knowledge that privately owned animals are not allowed to wander at will on the highways. If a rider runs over a chicken straying on the road and demolishes it he is not liable for a single feather, and if a cattle owner lets his beasts stray from their enclosed fields on the highways and do damage the owner of such cattle are liable. Hence the lady cyclist whose machine was decidedly damaged by an infuriated bull which had wandered from its field appeared to have a good case against its owner. But unfortunately she was a cyclist not a user of any other kind of carriage, and the judge decided against her, on the ground that she ought not to have left her bicycle by the roadside unprotected. Luckily for her she was not immediately adjacent to the bull when he trampled on the machine, gorded its tyres, and tossed the fragments over the hedge. The Judge, however, thought she ought to have been there as her bike's protector, and for the sin of absence from the scene of of disaster she was held liable for the damage done. If she had been tossed with her bicycle then the bull owner might have suffered, or if the judge were a very rabid anti-cyclist, he might not.

It was a highly ingenious, but hopelessly unsuccessful contention on the part of a lampless cyclist, observed riding after dark, that he and his companion were virtually riding one machine, because the lampless one was attached with a piece of string to the illuminated one. So fragile a connecting bar hardly constitutes a tandem attachment, and the fact that one rider was holding the other's hand did not prove that a light was unneeded! It is hardly likely that the magistrates would let a man off (especially when he gave a false address) under these circumstances, especially as the letter of the law requires every rider of a machine to shew a light so that in strict accuracy both riders of a tandem should use a lamp, a proviso which has never been insisted on as yet.

Among the many firms and individuals against whom the Dunlop Pneumatic Tyre Co. has obtained injunctions, restraining offenders from infringements of their patents the majority naturally obey the decision of the Courts. One rash individual, is, however, languishing for a fortnight, in prison, for his contempt of court in continuing to deal in contraband pneumatics. He is hardly to be pitied, as he had fair warning, and was cautioned before.

The headquarters of a well-known South London Club—the Silverdale—were raided by burglars recently, and amongst the other booty a valuable challenge trophy was looted, and there arises a complicated question as to who is liable for its replacement, the Club, or its holder, or the tenant of the premises whence it was stolen.

A cyclist recently came as a literal "*deus ex machina*" to the aid of a girl in distress recently. It was late at night, and the girl was traversing a lonely road, when an inebriated and unduly affectionate wanderer embraced her and wanted another kiss, when to her relief the cyclist appeared, and chased the man off, gave information to the police, and brought the offender to justice. "Chivalry and Cycling" was the topic of the local papers after this, but there is nothing extraordinary in a cyclist being chivalrous. For a wheelman to be in the least bit civilized seems to startle and surprise the prejudiced, old, and disappearing journalist as well as judge.

Poor Holbein, the road crack, has suffered a relapse in his recovery from the broken leg which got its damage when last he went a record breaking on the Queen's Highway. The limb was not thoroughly well when perhaps prematurely Holbein got about with crutches, to a surprising extent, but unhappily he fell in his own home down a flight of stairs, and of course all the old trouble has begun again, as the same leg has fractured once more in the same place.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

The following are excerpts from the proceedings of a meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, held on the 11th January:—

PLAGUE SHEDS.

Submitted letter from the Physician in charge St George's Hospital, of 12th November 1897, asking for a site on Mody Bay Reclamation east of the Hospital for the erection of Plague Sheds. Submitted report by the Traffic Manager, dated 16th November 1897, forwarding a plan showing the plot selected by the Physician, and enquiring what rate of rent should be charged. Read letter from the Physician in charge St George's Hospital dated 23rd December 1897, addressed to the Traffic Manager, requesting that the bills for the rent of the land to the east of Frere Road, Mody Bay Reclamation, taken up for a plague ward may be preferred against the Hospital, and asking that the rent may be levied at the usual rates for charitable institutions as per para 3 of Government Resolution, General Department, No 6109—4048, dated 5th November 1897 Read para 3 of the Government Resolution above referred to.

Resolution.—In the special circumstances of the case, the Trustees are pleased to direct that only one-third the usual rate of rent should be charged for the ground occupied by the plague wards attached to St. George's Hospital.

Read letter from the Secretary, Plague Committee, dated 4th January 1898, requesting sanction to the Committee being allowed to place a steam sterilizer temporarily on the site shown on the plan forwarded by him, and observing that the position is very convenient as it is adjacent to the Mody Khana Segregation Camp, in connection with which the sterilizer is to be used. Read memorandum from the Engineer, dated 6th January 1898, reporting that he sees no objection to the shed being erected on masonry foundations, provided it is to be temporary, and adding that the Plague Committee should be asked to undertake to remove the shed as soon as their work is over or within one month after receiving notice that the Trustees require the land for other purposes

Resolution.—The erection of a steam sterilizer on the site proposed may be allowed as a temporary arrangement on the condition that the ground will be vacated at a month's notice and will be restored to its present state.

THE BUNDER REFRESMENT ROOMS.

Read letter from Mr. W B Green, dated 7th January 1898, accepting the terms on which he is offered the lease of plot C on Apollo Reclamation, and agreeing to enter into occupation of the land at once. Read letter from Mr. Jamsetjee Eduljee Suklatwalla, saying that the gentleman for whom he was negotiating for the lease of plot C on the Apollo Bunder has defferred his intention of going in for it. Read letter from Mr. Bomanjee Dhunjeebhoy, dated 11th January 1898, requesting that, in the event of the Trustees being unable to grand him the lease of plot C applied for by him on the 27th December last, they will be pleased to say on what terms they will grant him the lease of the plot south of plot C.

Resolution,—Mr. Green should now sign the usual form of application and lodge a deposit of Rs. 500 to meet the costs of the agreement and lease, and the agreement should then be drawn up for execution by him and the Trustees. Orders should meanwhile be given to clear the site. Mr. Bomanjee Dhunjeebhoy should be informed that the Trustees have agreed to lease plot C to Mr. Green, and that his enquiries regarding the plots south of C will receive the early consideration of the Board. Mr. Bomanjee's letter should be referred to the Land Committee.

MAZAGON TIMBER JETTY.

Read letter from the Engineer, dated 8th January 1898, reporting that the northern portion of the Timber Jetty at Mazagon Reclamation has been thoroughly repaired, for which work provision was made in the current Bueget; that it was intended to include in the Budget for 1898-99 a sum of Rs. 1,854 for repairing the remainder of the Jetty which has been much used for landing tiles and other goods, but on inspection it is found to be in such a rotten and dangerous condition that the repairs ought to be taken in hand at once, and requesting sanction to the expenditure of the amount.

Resolution.—Sanctioned against Revenue Repairs and Maintenance, Bunder Properties, Mazagon Reclamation.

A PORT TRUST HOSPITAL

The Secretary reported that the necessity having arisen for the provision of a separate hospital for the use of labourors in the employment of the Trust, orders had been given in anticipation of the sanction of the Trustees to the erection of the necessary temporary buildings which would be ready for the reception of patients from Wednesday.

Resolution,—Approved. The entertainment of the necessary staff and the supply of stores and medicines are sanctioned.

APOLLO RECLAMATION BUILDING SITES.

Read letter from the Managing Director, Bombay Tramway Co., Limited, dated 8th January 1898, requesting permission to erect a few temporary huts on the vacant land at Colaba belonging to the Trustees, immediately opposite the Company's premises for the erection of temporary residences for some of their employes whom the Company are are anxious to move out of portions of the Native City where plague is prevalent, and offering to pay for the use of the land on the same terms as on the occasion of a similar occupation last year. Submitted memorandum from the Traffic Manager, dated 10th January 1898. Read letter from the Engineer, dated 10th January 1898, saying that there is at present a demand for building sites on the Apollo Reclamation, that plot No. 25, proposed to let on monthly tenancy, is a very good one, and that if it be occupied by temporary buildings, intending tenants might be deterred from applying for it or the neighbouring plot No 24, and recommending that it is not at all advisable to let the ground under reference for the erection of temporary huts.

Resolution.—The Trustees regret that they are unable to make the site referred to available for such purposes.

The following were amongst the papers laid on the table:—

Statement of Toll on Carts collected for the Municipality at Mahim and Sion Causeways between 1st and 31st December 1897. It amounts to Rs. 1 163-2-0.

Statement of cottons, twist and metals in Port Trust Warehouses during December 1897:—

	1897.	1896.
Cotton, bales	22,080	18,714
,, casks	21,604	20,673
Twist, bales	3,545	4,638
Copper, tons	934	326 3-4
Yellow metal, tons	263	271 1-4

PILOTAGE STATEMENT.

	1897		1896	
	For week ending 7th Jan. 1898.	Total from 1st April to 7th Jan. 1898.	For week ending 7th Jan. 1897.	Total from 1st April to 7th Jan. 1897.
Vessels piloted into harbour...	13	666	12	729
,, piloted out of harbour...	18	661	15	748
,, transported	9	402	7	448
,, attended to	2	96	0	62
,, warped	...	41	1	41

ADAMJI PEERBHOY PUBLIC ENTERTAINMENT FUND.

	Rs.
Previous acknowledgment	5,620
Rai Bahadoor Ghelabhai Haridas	50
Nawabzada Nassrulla Khan	25
Mr Tribhovandas Anandji	51
Mr Dayabhai Tapidas	50
Mr Adamji Abdoolbhai	51
Mr Dossabhai Framji Karaka	10
Mr Kaikhusro N Kabraji	10
Mr Hormasji Edulji Albless	10
Mr Abdoolbhai Dawoodbhai	25
Mr Abdool Hoosein Hakim	25
Mr Mahomedbhai E Hoossein	10
Sir George Cotton	50
Hon Dr Bhalchundra Krishna	25
Hon Mr Justice M G Ranade	25
Hon Mr Daji Abaji Khare	10
Dr Moreshwar G Deshmookh	10
Hon Mr Dhondoo S Garud	25
Mr Mahomedbhoy Abdoolally	15
Mr John A Kirkbride	10
Mr Shaik Rajbhoy Hakimji	21
Miscellaneous Accounts	150
H H Sher Mahomed Khanji Saheb Bahadur KGGCIE, Divan Bahadur of Palanpur	100
Rai Bahadur Ghellabhai Haridass	50
Messrs. Allybhoy Karimjee and Co, of Karachee	100
Mr Goolabchund Moteechund	50
Mr Damodhardass Tapidass	50
Mr Lakhmidas Khimjee	50
Mr Pransukram Mansookhram	25
Messrs. Essoofally Hiptoola	25
Messrs. John Dickinson and Co	25
Mr Sharafally Tyabally	15
Mr Mahomedally Tyabally	15
Mr Essooally Tyabally	15
Mr Ebrahim Abdoolally Makomed	25
Mr Jafferjee Rajbhoy	15
Mr Abdoolally Hakimjee	25
Mr Karimjee Jeewanjee	10
Mr Ebhramjee Allabuxshet of Oodeypore	31
Mr N Roberts	20
Mr Virjee Lukhmidass	25
Mr Damodhardass Lukhmidass	25
Sheth Mooljee Jaitha and Co	100
Messrs. Thackersey Mooljee and Son	100
Mr Purshotumdass Vishram Mowjee	25
Mr Naraidass Purshotum	25
Mr Furdoonjee Framjee Karaka	25
Mr Ramdass Dossa	15
Total Rs.	7,264

A Spotless Complexion.—Sulpholine Lotion clears off all imperfections in a few days, Pimples, Blemishes, Irritating Objectionable Appearances, Redness, Roughness, Tan, Uncomfortable Disfigurements, entirely fade away, leaving a beautiful skin. Sulpholine, the world-wide cure for all skin complaints made in England.

AFFAIRS ON THE MEKRAN COAST.

Affairs on the Mekren coast appear to be very unsettled. Scarcely a month ago poor Mr Graves, of the Indo-European Telegraph Department, was foully murdered by a band of marauding Rhinds whilst he was asleep in his tent one evening after a day spent out in the heat of the sun inspecting the telegraph line, and his camp completely *looted*. Owing to the publicity we gave to the matter, energetic measures were taken both by our own and the Persian Government to discover the perpetrators of the fouldeed, but so far without success. Matters, however, have since all along the coast been assuming a serious aspect, and it would appear that there are several bodies of these same Rhinds now out on the war-path. Information was recived here on Tuesday afternoon from Captain Burn, R. E. of the Survey Department, to the effect that his camp, some considerable distance from Ormara; had been attacked and some of his escort and khalasis killed and wounded and others taken prisoners, he himself managing to escape to Ormara on a camel and doing, it is said, a wonderful ride of 160 miles in 36 hours over the roughest of country. He also stated that Ormara itself was likely to be attacked. The General Officer Commanding the Sind District (Brigadier-General T A Cooke) with the most commendable promptitude at once ordered a detachment of the Beloochies to hold themselves in readiness for instant service, and so quickly did this officer manage matters that the tug "Richmond Crawford" came alongside the wharf by midnight on Tuesday and the embarkation of the troops immediately proceeded under the supervision of Major Bayly, who was energetically assisted by the Wharf Superintendent, Mr Easden, and his Assistant, Mr Strip. Owing to the limited space available in the tug it was necessary to pack the men closely, but they cheerfully underwent the inconvenience in the hope of shortly being on active service. A cargo boat had to be engaged to carry the baggage, followers and provisions, a good deal of which latter had to be left behind owing to want of room and the urgency of the situation. By 5 a m the tug with the boat in tow steamed out of harbour with pilot Williams, who holds a Captain's certificate, and also with our Port Officer, Commander Hewett, R I M, in charge. She carried away 250 of the Beloochies under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Mayne, with Major Even, Capt Jacob and Lieutenant Anderson, Surgeon-Major Geddes proceeding in medical charge. The troops were fully equipped in all respects. The "Richmond Crawford" reached Ormara the following evening, but owing to the difficulties of approach the troops were landed the following morning, and will stand fast in Ormara pending further orders from the General here, the "Ricmond Crawford" meanwhile coming back for a further detachment of 120 men.

On Tuesday night whilst the Beloochies were falling in, the Arsenal here presented a scenee of great activity, every available means of conveyance being impressed into the service for conveying munitions, stores, etc., to Keamari, the Government transport available at present being very limited owing to the drain on it from the front, and the remarkably quick and able manner in which everything connected with the despatch of these troops was managed reflects the greatest credit upon General Cooke, his Staff, the Ordnance and Commissariat departments, and the Port Authorities. It is men of the stamp of General Cooke who are most needed at the present juncture in India, ever ready to take a quick and decisive action at a moment's notice.

Regarding the attack on Captain Burn's survey party, it would appear that that party was a very large one, so that the attack upon it must have been made in considerable force. The news at first received was that the entire party had been cut up, but subsequently we have heard that only about fifteen men were killed and some others wounded, the camp looted and about Rs. 15,000 carried off. Captain Burn was completely knocked up on his arrival at Ormara after his long ride, the more so as he had been ill previously. The Telegrah Staff at Ormara on hearing from him that it was not improbable that Ormare itself would be attacked, proceeded to get their things in readiness for a departure from that port at a moment's notice. The Telegraph staff all along the Mekran coast are having a very trying time of it just now, and they have all our sympathies with them.

We trust we shall hear of no more small parties going out on inspection duty for some time to come, for we have just heard that the gentlemen whom we mentioned at the time of Mr. Graves's murder as having just left Karachi on inspection duty from this side, wired in the other day reporting fears of his small party being attacked, upon which he is said to have received orders to retire promply upon the nearest large station, Sonmeanee.

There are five or six survey parties out all over these troubled frontier districts at the present moment.

Since writing the above we learn that Captain Southey, with two native officers and 118 non-commissioned officers and men of the 30th Bombay Native Infantry, in medical charge of Surgeon-Captain E G R Whitcombe, I M S, who has been transferred from the 6th Bombay Cavalry at Jacobabad, proceeds to the Mekran to-morrow. The above details are to take with them 500 rounds ammunition per rifle. Inclusive of the above, the details of the 30th Bombay Infantry which have proceeded to Mekran now consist of 5 British Officers. 1 medical officer (attached) 8 native officers, 1 hospital assistant, and 400 rank and file. Sufficient rations to make up one month's supplies for 7 British officers, (including the Political Officer) 9 native officers, 400 non-commissioned officers and men, and 50 followers (public and private) are to be despatched with this detachment and it is hoped that matters will be satisfactorily settled long before then—*Sind Gazette*.

BYCULLA CLUB FIRST GYMKHANA MEETING.

SATURDAY, JAN. 29.

First Event:—"Galloway Race."—For Arab and Country-bred galloways 14 hands and under that have never started for a race value Rs. 199 and that have never won a race value Rs. 49. Weights:—13-3 and under catch weights 11st. Over 13-3 and under catch weights 11st. 12lb. Distance—Twice round the course.

Second Event:—"Oolta-Poolta-Race"—For all Arab and Country-bred galloways 14 hands and under. Riders to be decided by lot, but no rider to ride his own entry. The lady who nominates the last animal receives first prize, and the lady who nominates the *rider* of the first galloway, second prize. Time allowed for race not to exceed 2 minutes. Distance—R. C.

Third Event.—"Zareba Stakes."—Competitors to mount on the fall of the flag, gallop to the Zareba, jump in and rescue a dummy, raising over a hurdle carrying dummy. Zareba will be defended by an enemy with blank ammunition.

Fourth Event.—"The Menagerie Stakes."—Competitors to furnish themselves with any sort of live animal or bird (except horses, donkeys, or mules) and lead the same from the fall of the flag to the winning post—the first past the post in lead to win. Distance—Accross Compound.

GENERAL CONDITIONS.

1. Admittance to the Gymkhana can only be obtained by invitation of the Club or of a Member.
2. Only Members of the Club and guests of the day are allowed to compete, and entries of Non-Members to be submitted by the Member who invites them to the Stewards. The Stewards reserve to themselves the right to refuse any entry.
3. The decision of the Stewards to be final.
4. In all events every animal must be nominated by a Lady. No Lady to nominate more than one in each race.
5. The Lady nominating the winner will receive a prize in addition to the prize won by the owner, unless otherwise stated in terms of race.
6. G. Rs. only. Colours to be worn in 1st and 2nd events.
7. Five entries, or the event will fall through.
8. Entrance—Three Rupees for each event.
9. Entries (which will be considered as starting declarations) must reach the Byculla Club before 8-0 P.M. on Wednesday, 26th January.
10. All communications to be addressed to the Honorary Secretary, Byculla Club Gymkhana, Byculla Club.

F. C. ALLEN, Honorary Secretary.

LIVER COMPLAINTS.—Dr. King's Dandelion and Quinine Liver Pills, the old English Medicine without mercury, are still the best remedy for Biliousness, Headache, Sickness, Shoulder Pains, Indigestion, &c.

Question: What killed Dr. Hodgkin?
Answer: "Dysentery from impure water.
"Condy's Fluid speedily renders any water absolutely safe to drink."—The Medical Times.
Sold everywhere. Manufactured only by
Condy & Mitchell of London, England.
Beware of local imitations.

CAUTION.

Insist on buying Condy's Fluid.

See that the bottle is like this ☞

In India worthless imitations of CONDY'S FLUID are often sold to the unwary purchaser.

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Ayer's Sarsaparilla
Makes pure blood, strengthens the nerves, sharpens the appetite, removes that tired feeling, and makes life worth living. Thousands of people have testified to the healing virtue of Ayer's Sarsaparilla. Their letters come in every post. There's no attempt at theory. They all assert the great fact, "Ayer's Sarsaparilla cured me."
Weak, Weary Women
who have been bed ridden, vexed with a scrofulous taint, emaciated, afflicted with diseases common to their sex, write gratefully of a perfect cure. If you wish to profit by their experience, and become healthy and strong, take the great strength giver and blood-purifier
AYER'S Sarsaparilla
Beware of imitations. The name—Ayer's Sarsaparilla—is prominent on the wrapper and blown in the glass of each bottle.
AYER'S PILLS, SUGAR-COATED, EASY TO TAKE
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J. & R. TENNENT'S Wellpark Brewery Glasgow TRADE MARK T J. R. Tennent BREWED IN SCOTLAND PILSENER BEER
Per Case of 4 Doz. Qrts. Rs. 22.0
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LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO PURCHASERS OF FIVE CASES AND UPWARDS.
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BLAIR'S GOUT PILLS
FOR
Gout, Rheumatism, Sciatica, Lumbago.
The Excruciating Pain is quickly relieved, and cured in a few days, by these celebrated Pills. Sure, safe, and effectual. Sold by all Stores throughout India.

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THE BEST FOOD FOR ALL INFANTS
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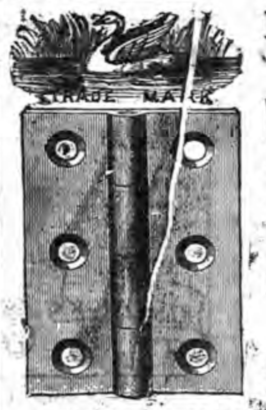

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Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE (late Army Medical Staff) DISCOVERED a REMEDY to denote which he coined the word CHLORODYNE. Dr. Browne is the SOLE INVENTOR, and as the composition of Chlorodyne cannot possibly be discovered by Analysis (organic substances defying elimination), and since the formula has never been published, it is evident that any statement to the affect that a compound is identical with Dr. Browne's Chlorodyne *must be false*.

This caution is necessary, as many persons deceive purchasers by false representations.

Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Vice Chancellor Sir W. PAGE WOOD stated publicly in Court that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the INVENTOR of CHLORODYNE, that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to.—See *The Times* July 13, 1864.

Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is the TRUE PALLIATIVE

NEURALGIA GOUT, CANCER, TOOTHACHE RHEUMATISM.

IS THE GREAT SPECIFIC FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA

GENERAL BOARD of HEALTH, London, REPORT that it ACTS as a CHARM, one dose generally sufficient.

Dr. GIBBON, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta, states "TWO DOSES COMPLETELY CURED ME OF DIARRHŒA."

Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is a liquid medicine which assuages PAIN of EVERY KIND, affords a calm, refreshing sleep, WITHOUT HEADACHE, and invigorates the nervous system when exhausted.

Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE rapidly cut short all attacks of EPILEPSY, SPASMS, COLIC, PALPITATION, HYSTERIA.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—The IMMENSE SALE of this REMEDY has given rise to many UNSCRUPULOUS IMITATIONS. Be careful to observe Trade Mark. Of all Chemists. 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d. & 4s. 6d. SOLE MANUFACTURER—

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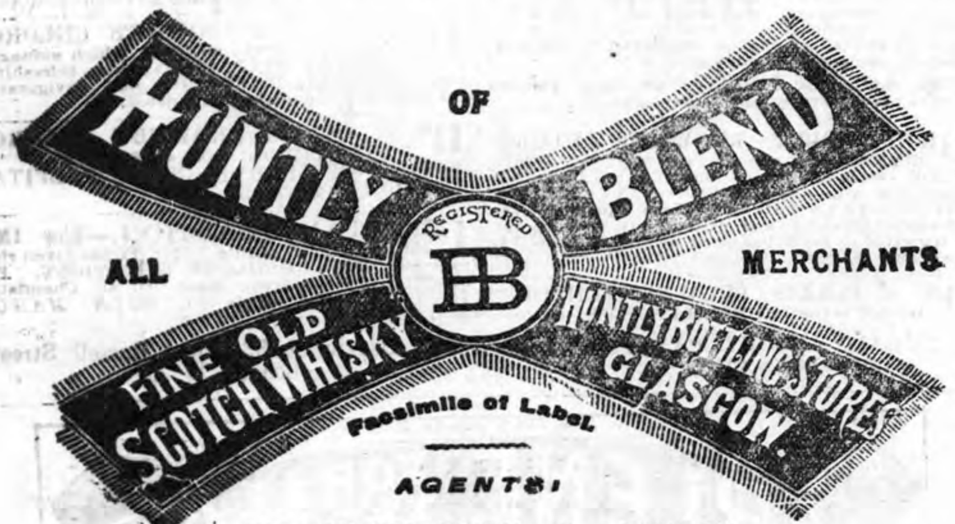

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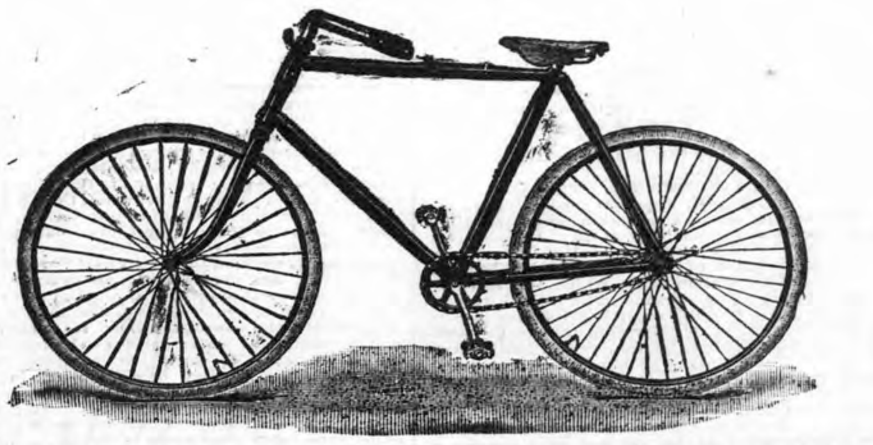

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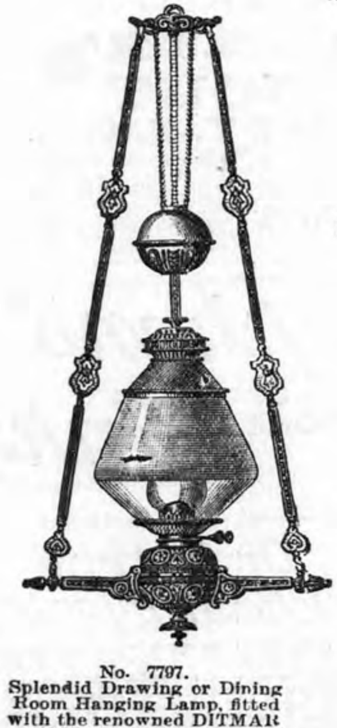

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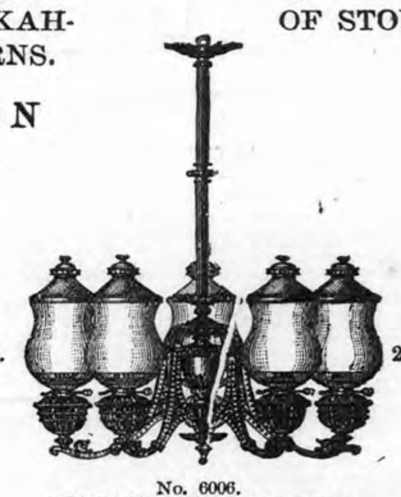

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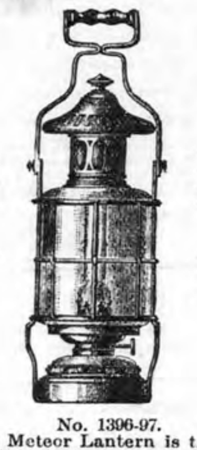

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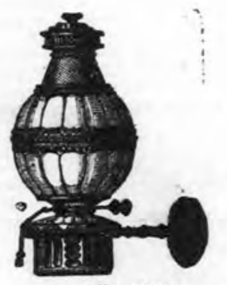

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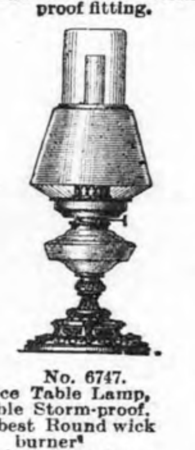

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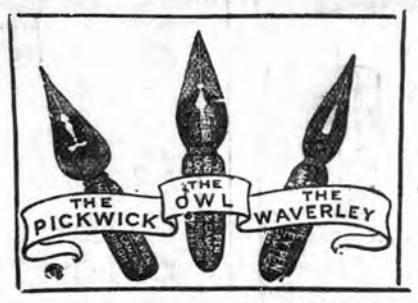

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